FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 116 *14 June 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Abu Mayzar Interviewed by Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL [9 Jun] A 1
Palestinian Central Council Meeting in Libya Announced [Amman AR-RA'Y 11 Jun] A 6
'Arafat, Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting [VOP] A 6
'Emergency Conference' A 7
Fatah's Salah Khalaf To Tour Arab Countries [VOP] A 7
PLO's Al-Yahya Meets Cypriot Official in Damascus [VOP] A 7
Arab Ministerial Conference on Housing Ends in Rabat A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Joint Statement Issued on Amir's Visit to Singapore [cross-reference] C 1

KUWAIT

Paper Urges Large Quantities of Soviet Arms for Syria [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 10 Jun] C 1
Iraqi Oil Minister Discusses Oil Issues C 2
UN Envoy Appeals for Sanctions Against Israel C 2

PDRY

Soviet Armed Forces Political Chief Arrives C 3
Visits Military Academy C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister on Amendment of Arab League Charter C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak, Strauss Exchange Speeches at Banquet D 1
Vice President Departs Washington D 1
Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yadin Returns to Cairo D 2
Joint Military Committee Meets in Al-'Arish D 2
President Receives Ceausescu Envoy D 2
Ghali Leaves for UN Law Committee Meeting in Geneva D 3
Court Frees Those Accused of Contacts With Bulgaria D 3
Court Sentences Former War Minister to Prison Term D 3

IRAQ

ATH-THAWRAH Discusses Relations With Iran [13 Jun] E 1
Fatah Delegation Leaves Iraq for Damascus E 6
Ba'th Party, Fatah Statement E 6

JORDAN

King Husayn Talks to Arab Journalists in Paris F 1
Information Minister Interviewed on Middle East Stands F 2
AR-RA'Y Comments on Alexandria Autonomy Talks F 3
AL-AKHBAR Urges Vienna Summit To Consider Middle East F 4
Briefs: Soviet Tourism Agreement F 4

LEBANON

Prime Minister Al-Huss Interviewed by AL-ANBA' G 1
Rif'at al-Asad Visits Franjiyah, Makes Statement G 1
Lebanese Forces Rap Tuwayni for Defending Palestinians [VOL] G 1
DPA Reports Strikes, Clashes in Beirut G 2
VOP Reports Israeli-Rightist Shelling in South G 2
VOL Reports Saudi Plane Incident, Gunfire in Beirut G 3

SYRIA

TISHRIN on U.S. Policy, As-Sadat's Isolation H 1
AL-BA'TH: Collusion in Israeli Decision to Annex Golan H 2
ATH-THAWRAH Comments on Self-Rule Talks H 2
Official Meets PRC Friendship Delegation H 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Algerian, Mauritanian Delegations Hold Talks 13 June I 1
YAR Premier, Delegation Begin Talks in Algiers I 1
Paris Paper: Bouteflika, Others To Be Removed From Party I 1
[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 9 Jun]

LIBYA

JANA Reports Jallud's Talks With Algerian Delegation I 1
Foreign Secretary Receives Leader of Chadian Delegation I 2
At-Turayki Calls for Review of Nonalined Membership I 2

SUDAN

Sudan Airways To Resume Flights to Libya 23 June I 3

TUNISIA

Palestine National Council Speaker Arrives in Tunis I 3

ISRAEL

Sharon Speech Causes Disruption in Knesset Elon More Debate N 1
Further Details N 1
14 Jun Morning Press N 2
Sharon on Heckling N 3
Greater Yisra'el Cable of Support N 3
Definition of U.S. Status in Autonomy Talks Demanded N 3
[HA'ARETZ 13 Jun]
Opinion of U.S. Representative N 4
[MA'ARIV 13 Jun]
13 Jun Morning Press N 4
Joint Military Committee Meets in Al-'Arish N 5
Progress Report N 6
HA'ARETZ Article Comments on Burg-Dayan Dispute [13 Jun] N 6
IDF Intelligence Chief Discusses Terrorists, UNIFIL N 8
Further Comment N 9
Weizman Opposes Jewish Settlement in West Bank Towns N 10
Villagers Complain About Land Seized for Elon More N 11
[HA'ARETZ 13 Jun]
Bulgarian CP Delegation Arrives for Talks With RAKAH N 11
Russian Church Delegation Arrives on Pilgrimage N 12
[MA'ARIV 10 Jun]

IRAN

Khomeyni Addresses Newly Appointed Ambassadors R 1
Address to Military Officers R 1
Address to Merchants R 4
Khomeyni Exempts Islamic Bank From Nationalization R 5
Arrest of Iraqi Religious Leader Sadr Condemned R 5
Shari'at-Madari Cables Iraqi Ayatollah R 5
Shirazi Condemns Arrest R 6
Shirazi Appeal to Iraqi People R 6
Reply to Article in Iraq's ATH-THAWRAH Reported R 6
Tehran Warns Iraqi Authorities of Following Shah's Path R 7
Iraqi Interference Scored R 8
Tehran Paper Welcomes Iraqi 'Islamic Uprising' R 9
Public Figures 'Astonished' at Constituent Assembly Delay R 9
[AYANDEGAN 11 Jun]
Call of Muslim Republican People's Party Answered R 11
[AYANDEGAN 11 Jun]
Leaders Comment on Relations With Turkey R 13
[Ankara ANATOLIA 12 Jun]
Tehran Reports on Rebel Unrest in Afghanistan R 13
National Guidance Minister Speaks on Press Bill R 14
Revolutionary Guards Corps Spokesman Interviewed R 14
Tehran: Iran Trying To Eliminate Role of Middleman R 15
Curfew Imposed on Movement in Border Zone R 16
NVOI Comments on Kordestan Province Autonomy R 16

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Indian Paper: Kabul Claims Victory Over 'Pakistani Militia' S 1
[Delhi PATRIOT 10 Jun]
Hungarian Reporter Interviews Walli, Dost [Budapest Domestic] S 1

INDIA

Delhi: Brezhnev To Visit Late 1979, Early 1980 S 2
USSR Agrees To Consider Heavy Water, Crude Supplies S 2
Scientist Calls for Civil Defense Measures Against Skylab S 3
Special Courts Take Actions in Gandhi, Shukla Cases S 3

PAKISTAN

Kampuchea's Ieng Sary Visits En Route to Beijing S 3
Meeting With Agha Shahi S 3
Departure for Beijing S 3
1300 Afghan Refugees Arrive in First Week of June S 4
Some 17,000 Non-Bangladeshis To Be Brought In S 4
Canada's Decision To Shift Embassy in Israel Protested S 4
Agha Shahi Says No Plans To Make Nuclear Weapons S 4

ABU MAYZAR INTERVIEWED BY PARIS AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN121751 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Jun 79 pp 41, 44 JN

[AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Lewis Faris interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, in Damascus--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] The PLO is moving on more than one level to foil the separate peace agreement between As-Sadat and Israel. What are the practical steps you are undertaking? Are you going to continue fedayeen acts against Israel?

[Answer] The Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed between the Egyptian regime and Israel under the auspices of the United States is considered the most serious danger to the Palestine cause and the Arab nation since the Balfour Declaration.

The PLO, in cooperation with the Arab brothers, has taken several practical steps to confront this treaty--this conspiracy. What the PLO has done in this regard can be summed up in the following points:

1. Isolating this treaty on the popular Palestinian level, there have been large demonstrations and popular conferences in all the towns and villages of the occupied Palestinian territories, where our people announced in a mammoth act of national referendum their rejection of the treaty and its appendices, particularly the self-rule plot.

2. The Baghdad summit meeting and the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad were another step on the road of isolating the treaty and its parties on the Arab level. The PLO has contributed with the Arab brothers in this regard. These were practical and necessary steps in order to stop the Arab collapse as represented in the Egyptian regime's capitulation to the imperialist-Israeli solution, which was represented by the treaty and earlier by the Camp David agreements.

3. Our people inside the occupied homeland have escalated their political, military and popular struggle against occupation and the treaty. This is coupled by the steadfastness of our people and fighters outside the occupied homeland and their brave confrontation of the various attempts of annihilation and pressure practiced by the Zionist enemy and his tools in the Lebanese arena.

4. The PLO has worked with the Arab brothers and the Islamic countries to isolate the treaty and its parties on the level of the Islamic world. This was reflected in the 10th conference of the Islamic states foreign ministers in Fes, Morocco.

5. The PLO, in cooperation with the Arab brothers, is exerting intensive efforts to completely isolate the treaty internationally in African circles, the nonalined group and the UN General Assembly in its forthcoming session.

[Question] The PLO has threatened to strike at U.S. interests--as Abu 'Ammar said, the serpent's head. Are you going to carry out your threats?

[Answer] The United States has numerous interests inside and outside the Arab and Islamic region. Some of these interests are related to oil and some are trading, economic and financial, in addition to the strategic, political, cultural and other interests.

Here I would like to say that current U.S. policy in the Middle East is in basic contradiction with the real interests of the Arabs and the Islamic world peoples. The role of the U.S. Government in the Arab-Israeli struggle radically contradicts the beliefs and interests of the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, the Islamic world peoples and all the world liberation forces.

Therefore, the United States indeed represents--as brother Abu 'Ammar said: The serpent's head in plotting against the Palestinian people. Therefore, the United States should feel in a tangible manner and on the Palestinian, Arab, Islamic and world levels that its interests are threatened by its current aggressive Middle East policy, which contradicts even the real interests of the U.S. and European peoples. Therefore, the implementation of these threats by the various Arab forces and the Islamic forces will take place at the right time, in the right place and against the right interests.

[Question] Where are you in the dialog with Jordan?

[Answer] Since the Baghdad conference Arab relations among the states of the Baghdad summit have entered a stage of detente. This includes Palestinian-Jordanian relations, for several delegations have visited and several Palestinian-Jordanian meetings have taken place before and since the last convocation of the Palestine National Council.

We consider Jordan among the important and necessary Arab arenas to confront the self-rule plot. The success or failure of the Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation is measured by the extent of its success or failure in foiling the self-rule plot, resisting occupation and not involving Jordan in the talks proposed by the Camp David agreements.

There is no doubt that Jordan is being exposed to U.S. pressures in this regard. We and the Arab brothers are anxious for the steadfastness of the Jordanian front. We are also anxious to develop the efficiency of this front and provide objective circumstances and conditions for the steadfastness of Jordan so it can play its role in the eastern front. Providing these conditions requires continuous effort, work and alertness on the part of all concerned. We are exerting our best efforts in this regard.

[Question] Have you been subjected to pressures to suspend or reduce fedayeen operations against Israel?

[Answer] The Palestinian revolution has been subjected to pressures since its inception. Despite the fact that these pressures have continued during the 14 years of the revolution, they are no longer effective. How can the Palestinian people suspend this armed struggle after having realized that it was armed struggle that brought their cause out of oblivion into the present? The continued occupation, the continued denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, particularly their right to return, to determine their fate and to establish their independent state, have convinced the Palestinian people that the Palestinian gun has become a necessity that cannot be affected by any threats or pressures. The Palestinians are helped in this belief by the great support and assistance they are receiving from fraternal Syria, the Arab homeland and international circles in their resistance against occupation and capitulatory schemes.

[Question] Have you received all the aid that was promised to you by the Arab countries at the ninth Baghdad summit conference? Who has abstained?

[Answer] The Arab countries adopted resolutions to support us at the Baghdad summit conference. These resolutions are not just promises. Part of this aid has reached us. So far, Iraq, the UAE and Qatar have fulfilled their commitments. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia informed us that they will pay in July. There are some other Arab countries which have not done anything yet. We hope that this delay will be for the good.

[Question] Are there any differences between you and Iran as recently mentioned by some foreign newspapers?

[Answer] Our relations with Iran are very good and are established on firm bases. These relations are becoming stronger. All rumors disseminated by imperialist-Zionist circles about differences between the PLO and the Iranian revolution are baseless.

We and the Iranian revolution and all the free men of the Iranian revolution under the leadership of the great Mujahid Ayatollah Khomeyni consider ourselves to be in the same trench against our joint enemy--imperialism and Zionism. Alleged reports about differences between us are baseless. The aim of the propagators of these rumors is to play down the immeasurable impact the Iranian revolution has created in favor of the Palestinian revolution and of our people's just struggle under the PLO. Every day brings new proof that the Iranian revolution considers the enemy of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as its enemy.

The Iranian revolution's stands on the "Camp David" conspiracy, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the severance of relations with the Egyptian regime refutes all the rumors propagated by these suspect sources.

[Question] Are contacts between you and the U.S. Government continuing?

[Answer] As phrased the question is not accurate because there is no contact between the PLO and the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has repeatedly stated that it will hold contacts with the PLO if it recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242. We at the PLO have repeatedly stated and continue to state our rejection of this resolution because it obliterates the Palestinian people's national rights, ignores the crux of the Arab-Israeli dispute and considers our cause as only one of refugees. The world, represented by the majority of the countries in the United Nations, has recognized our sound position. The Palestinian cause was discussed as a separate item by the UN General Assembly during its 29th session in 1974, and brother Yasir 'Arafat delivered his historic speech at the United Nations in which he discussed the Palestinian cause from its beginnings. The UN General Assembly recognized our inalienable national rights by an overwhelming majority in its Resolution 3236. These rights are: The right to return, the right to determine our fate without outside intervention and our right to sovereignty and independence. The UN General Assembly reiterates these rights and the need for their implementation every year. The United Nations has also recognized the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative and admitted it to the post of observer at the UN General Assembly in accordance with Resolution 3237.

[Question] It has recently been reiterated that there are certain differences between you and the Soviet Union. Is this true? What are the reasons for such differences? Are you one hundred percent satisfied with the Soviet stand toward the PLO?

[Answer] Palestinian-Soviet relations are very good. These relations are continuously developing and strengthening. The recent joint statement which preceded the ninth Baghdad Arab summit, which was issued following the talks between a Palestinian delegation led by brother Yasir 'Arafat and the Soviet leadership in Moscow in December 1978, forms evidence and reflects the true nature of Palestinian-Soviet relations. We consider the aforementioned joint statement as a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union. Moreover, we continue our consultations and coordination with the friends in the Soviet Union. Hence, I can stress that the talk about differences is not true. Moscow's stands toward the PLO and the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights have not changed, for the Soviet Union has recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland. The Soviet Union continues to support our inalienable national rights to return to our homeland, to self-determination and to establish our independent Palestinian state on our national soil. The Soviet Union's stand is derived from its firm, well-established policy and principles.

Furthermore, during his recent meeting in Damascus with Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet foreign minister assured us that the Soviet Union rejects the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He further stressed that the Soviet Union will not allow giving international legitimacy to this treaty which betrays the interests of the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples and the entire Arab nation. He added: The Soviet Union will veto this treaty at the UN Security Council. The Soviet foreign minister informed us that the Camp David parties have buried the Geneva conference, and said: The Soviet Union will remain sincere to its Palestinian and Arab friends. The Palestinian and Soviet sides have expressed mutual satisfaction over the developing friendship ties.

[Question] What is the truth about Rashad ash-Shawwa's [Gaza mayor] current tour? What are its results?

[Answer] As you know, Rashad ash-Shawwa is the assigned mayor of Gaza municipality. He asked to meet with brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. Brother 'Arafat received Ash-Shawwa and reaffirmed to him the PLO's stand rejecting the Camp David accords and the plot of self-administration and warned against the jeopardies of the Camp David accords. Brother Yasir 'Arafat also warned against becoming involved with the Camp David and self-administration designs. We can say that the PLO's position is deeply rooted inside the occupied Palestinian territories and that there is a national, comprehensive and unanimous Palestinian determination to adhere to the PLO's course. This unanimous determination is the fruit of unprecedented popular support; therefore, any deviation from this national unanimity becomes a violation of the national pan-Arab responsibilities.

[Question] Some of the resistence factions are still calling for achieving national Palestinian unity according to the program adopted by the recent meetings of the Palestine National Council. Where does this unity stand now?

[Answer] The political and organizational frameworks of unity were unanimously adopted and ratified by the recent 14th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC].

We at the PLO Executive Committee are actively working to translate the PNC's resolutions into real action, taking into consideration that the political framework for national unity forms the basis of the Executive Committee's political stands. Therefore, I reconfirm that the Executive Committee continues to develop the political and organizational frameworks of national unity. The current serious phase, which is full of danger, requires the achievement of national unity as soon as possible.

[Question] Where does the PLO stand regarding the formation of a political government in Lebanon? Are you currently in touch with the Lebanese front or do you attach strings to beginning a dialog with them? What is your role in the Lebanese arena?

[Answer] The PLO believes in and is working for preserving Lebanon's unity, Arabism, independence and national sovereignty. Hence, the PLO considers the Palestinian presence in Lebanon as temporary until our people return to their homeland, Palestine. We have translated our beliefs into action and have frequently defended Lebanese territory with our life and our blood mixed with that of our Lebanese brothers. We are completely committed to the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and before that to the Cairo agreement and its annexes which organize our relations with the legitimate Lebanese authorities. We wish Lebanon to regain stability, national sovereignty and independence.

As for the formation of a political government in Lebanon, we say that this is purely Lebanese internal issue that concerns only the Lebanese and no one else. All we care about is that Lebanon might have a government that believes in Lebanon's Arabism, independence and national sovereignty, that will decisively confront those who try to threaten Lebanon's territorial integrity and people, and return Lebanon to its natural position, with the Arab cause and not against it.

No, there are no contacts with the Lebanese front. Our role in the Lebanese arena is that identified by the agreements organizing our relations with the legitimate Lebanese authority. We have repeatedly announced that our people reject any homeland other than Palestine; therefore, we have resisted and still are resisting the alternative homeland theory. We also resist the settling of Palestinians in other countries. Hence, we reconfirm our belief, determination and right to return to our homeland, Palestine.

[Question] What are the PLO's suggestions for solving Sa'd Haddad issue? Do you agree to giving more authority to UNIFIL in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] There is nothing called the Sa'd Haddad issue, for what happened and is still going on in southern Lebanon is an Israeli occupation disguised by Sa'd Haddad and others similar to him. Therefore, this occupation must be repulsed.

The PLO has frequently announced its support for the UN role which aims at achieving the Zionist enemy withdrawal from southern Lebanon. During a meeting between UN secretary general and brother Yasir 'Arafat and through his continuous reports to the UN Security Council, Dr Waldheim has repeatedly evaluated the PLO's positive role in this regard.

Dr Waldheim has frankly stressed that Israel alone is responsible for not withdrawing from the south and accordingly hindering the return of the legitimate Lebanese authority to southern Lebanon. Therefore, we do not find ourselves concerned in intervening in Lebanese affairs regarding its relations with the UN. However, once again we stress our commitment to and concern for our legal interests which were agreed upon in our agreements with the legitimate Lebanese authority.

PALESTINIAN CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING IN LIBYA ANNOUNCED

JN111045 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jun 79 pp 1,15 JN

[Text] Tripoli--The Palestine Central Council will hold an emergency session in Tripoli after the evacuation day celebrations which began yesterday. George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah and Samir Gawshah arrived in Tripoli yesterday. Other resistance leaders are also expected to arrive.

Observers here believe that the council will emerge with important results and recommendations, most important of which is unification of the resistance groups and support for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's call to the Arab kings and presidents to draw up an overall plan for the Arab leaders to face up to their historic responsibilities of confronting the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. alliance. Al-Qadhdhafi's call also includes drawing up a plan to confront the war of annihilation Israel is launching in collaboration with agent Sa'd Haddad in Lebanon.

Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP official spokesman, told AR-RA'Y that his meeting with Libyan officials was aimed at discussing issues of common concern to the two parties. The most important of these issues is Al-Qadhdhafi's call for convening a summit conference of the Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness to be attended by Iraq to draft a plan to confront the war launched by the United States through its tool, Israel, against the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

Abu Sharif said that the Palestinian resistance has not passed the death sentence against Rashad ash-Shawwa. He said that there is a difference between Al-Khazandar and Ash-Shawwa.

In his statement to AR-RA'Y, Abu Sharif said that the PFLP has nothing to do with what has happened in Khuzestan in Iran. He said that the Palestinian revolution considers the Iranian revolution as its main ally.

'Arafat, Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

JN130922 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World. 0530 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar is continuing his visit to Libya for the second day. Yesterday he met with Libyan officials, including Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. They made a comprehensive review of the situation in the area. They also discussed plans to confront Zionist aggression against Lebanon, and the need for the Arab states to shoulder their national responsibility to stop this aggression, the objective of which is to occupy southern Lebanon and liquidate the Palestinian revolution. This is part of the imperialist alliance's scheme in the Arab region to impose U.S. domination.

They also discussed the need to convene an urgent meeting of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to study the present situation and examined the practical role required of the front to confront the aggression against southern Lebanon.

Relations among the Arab states which participated in the two Baghdad conferences and relations among the parties in the front of steadfastness were also discussed. An agreement was reached on the need to act to protect the unity of the Arab stand and to strengthen relations among the members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian delegation accompanying him attended the opening ceremony of the Air Defense College which was inaugurated by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli yesterday afternoon.

They watched practical exercises conducted by the cadets. The college hosted a dinner in honor of the delegations which participated in the ceremonies commemorating the evacuation of U.S. forces. The ceremonies were attended by brother Abu 'Ammar.

'Emergency Conference'

LD140754 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The emergency conference of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions with the leadership of the Great First of September Revolution began last night at the people's palace.

Brother leader of the revolution had a preliminary meeting with the leaders of the resistance factions then the conference began at 0030 when Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jullud delivered the opening speech at this meeting stressing that the Great First of September Revolution was a unionist revolution. He pointed out that Jerusalem was the code word the night the revolution broke out. He said that the Great First of September Revolution was the national reply to the 1967 defeat.

Brother Jallud went on to add that the unionist march carried out by the sons of the Libyan Arab people stressed the depth of unionist feelings of the sons of the Libyan people. He said that the leadership of the revolution grew up in a unionist atmosphere and that the first demonstration organized by the brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was a unionist demonstration in support of the Algerian people's struggle for their freedom and independence and in rejection of the plot of breaking up Syria from the United Arab Republic.

FATAH'S SAIAH KHALAF TO TOUR ARAB COUNTRIES

JN120942 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has announced that the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon is aimed at peddling the self-rule plot and destroying the national presence of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon.

In a statement disseminated by the PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Abu Iyad disclosed that his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah came within the framework of official contacts which the revolution decided to make to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon. He said that this issue prompted the Fatah command to meet last week and to decide to make urgent moves. Abu Iyad said that accordingly he will visit Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Iraq.

Referring to the internal situation in Lebanon, Abu Iyad pointed out that Lebanese authorities do not represent one trend and do not side completely with the Lebanese front. There are important parties in the Lebanese government who actually side with [words indistinct].

PLO's AL-YAHYA MEETS CYPRIOT OFFICIAL IN DAMASCUS

JN131740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director of the PLO's Political Department, met in Damascus yesterday with Yeoryios Pelayias, secretary general of the Cypriot Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Syria.

During the meeting, talks centered on recent developments in the area. Pelayias reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to restore their national land and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

ARAB MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING ENDS IN RABAT

LD140358 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] A short while ago the fourth conference of the Arab ministers of housing and construction ended in Rabat. The final statement says the conference adopted six resolutions, the first of which suspends the membership of Egypt from the conference and its Executive Bureau. Syria has been elected in its place in the bureau. The conference called for expanding Arab cooperation and exchanging information on experience in the housing sector. The conference also decided to form a technical committee to study the question of establishing joint Arab companies for the manufacture of basic construction materials to achieve self-sufficiency.

"The fifth resolution adopted by the conference concerns Jerusalem and housing conditions in the occupied Arab land. This resolution said: To support the Arab steadfastness in the occupied land, to preserve the Arab and Islamic heritage of civilization and architecture in the occupied Arab land generally and Jerusalem especially and to face the Zionist settlement policy to disfigure this heritage, the conference, at the suggestion of the Moroccan prime minister and the Palestinian delegation, decided to establish a special committee to preserve the Arab character of Jerusalem and its heritage, defined the committee's aims in the information and construction fields and explained the means insuring the success of its tasks in cooperation with Arab and international organizations. The conference stressed the importance of coordinating the work of the committee with the Jerusalem Committee, which was formed by the Islamic conference of foreign ministers under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco.

The conference also stressed the importance of achieving complete coordination with the PLO and of cooperating with the popular and official organizations concerned."

The conference agreed to accept Syria's invitation to hold the fifth conference in Damascus. The date is to be fixed later.

BAHRAIN

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON AMIR'S VISIT TO SINGAPORE

For coverage of a press statement on talks between Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Singapore officials, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 13 Jun Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

KUWAIT

PAPER URGES LARGE QUANTITIES OF SOVIET ARMS FOR SYRIA

LD140759 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Jun 79 pp 1,19 LD

[Editorial: "On the Eve of Vienna Summit; The Soviet Union...Is It a Friend?"]

[Excerpts] The U.S.-Soviet summit will be held in Vienna this Friday. The declared principal topic on the meeting's agenda is the signing of the SALT II treaty. However, we presume that a meeting at this level between the two superpowers will not be confined to this single topic but will include several matters related to their international policies, most prominent of which is certainly the crisis in the Arab area.

Therefore, the scope of bargaining between the two leaders is bound to be wide in that they will be bartering this area against that area in the hope of widening the circle of detente between the two giants.

Obviously, each of the two parties holds strong bargaining cards whether in relation to the Middle East where there is Israel, the oil and strategic positions, or to Africa where there are raw materials and vote gains for Carter's presidential battle, or to the Far East where the Americans have many cards, including China. This is not counting European affairs.

We are definitely certain that President Carter is ready to barter over many issues and problems in return for the achievement of new gains or the consolidation of old U.S. gains in the area. More specifically, the United States will bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union with the aim of narrowing the framework of Soviet relations with certain Arab countries so that Israel will remain the master of the situation and, with the help of its axis with Cairo, will be able to abort or thwart Arab demands in the conflict with Israel.

What concerns us at this summit is to underline an important and critical point in relation to the Soviet Union.

We believe that the Soviet Union is now called upon more than ever before to adopt an attitude of genuine and practical--and not just verbal--friendship toward the Arabs. Certainly Soviet President Brezhnev will hear from President Carter a new and emphatic review of friendship and relations between the United States and Israel.

This, we believe, will be the touchstone for the Soviet president: Either he will be drawn by the temptations of detente and the attractions of bartering in other parts of the world at the expense of the Arabs and their cause, or he will affirm an attitude of genuine friendship with the Arabs and will not forget the Soviet Union's own interest, which lies in its geographical proximity to the Arab area, which constitutes its security belt on its southern flank.

Since we know well that states act according to their own interests, we expect the Soviet Union to appreciate at the Vienna summit the extent of the link between its interests and its strong support for the Arabs. Otherwise, verbal support is not enough. In this regard the Soviets must realize that supplying the Arabs, particularly Syria, with arms equivalent to the U.S. arms supplied to Israel is very essential for guaranteeing its interests and confirming its friendship.

Certainly the Soviet Union daily sees how Israel, with the help of U.S. arms, is humiliating the Arabs, breaking their back and killing the Palestinian people. If the Soviet Union wishes to be true to itself and to its statements then it must adopt at the Vienna negotiating table a clear and firm stand in this regard. Otherwise, it will have no right to blame anybody or try to sell its statements to anybody. Rather, by adopting an attenuated stand and by bartering, it would be contributing to bringing the Arabs to their knees, liquidating their cause and forcing them to surrender.

We believe that the stand that the Soviet Union is called upon to adopt is to confront the United States so as to make it think deeply about its involvement in supporting Israeli aggression against Palestinian rights and Arabs lands. We believe that the true translation of such a stand means giving sophisticated arms in large quantities to the Syrian front, supporting Syrian-Iraqi unity, and seriously backing the Palestinian cause.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL ISSUES

LD111354 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 11 June--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah today received a message from Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim.

The message was delivered by the Iraqi OPEC representative, Dr 'Awni Hammadi, who arrived here earlier today. He will also visit Qatar and Saudi Arabia where he will deliver similar messages.

In a statement to KUNA, Dr Hammadi said that the message contains an Iraqi proposal for the establishment of a world fund to help the developing countries avoid the impact of oil price increases and inflation imported from the Western countries.

He said that he and the Kuwaiti minister discussed a number of topics on the agenda of the OPEC ministerial meeting to be held in Geneva on 26 June.

Dr Hammadi will leave Kuwait later today for Doha.

UN ENVOY APPEALS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD131000 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait has appealed to the UN Security Council to take punitive measures against Israel to force it to respect the resolutions on establishment of security and peace in southern Lebanon. Kuwait's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdallah Ya'qub Bishara, strongly attacked the United States for taking an unconcerned attitude which encourages Israel to continue its aggression, thus challenging the international organization and its charter and resolutions.

He said: It is unbelievable that a permanent member of the Security Council, specifically shouldering the responsibility of backing and [word indistinct] the UN Charter and ensuring respect for it, supplies Israel with all the support it needs, including funds to establish new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr Bishara went on to say that Israel's intransigence and aggressive policy are primarily due to its dependence on America's opposition to any deterrent steps which the Security Council could decide to adopt against Israel. He pointed out that only this opposition has placed the council in this predicament. He stressed that the only hope of implementing the deployment of UN forces in southern Lebanon lay in the Security Council's passing Resolution 425 through the United States using its influence on Israel and efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general and his representatives in the region.

PDRY

SOVIET ARMED FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF ARRIVES

LD121546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Comrade Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and director of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is currently on a visit to Democratic Yemen. During the meeting, aspects of cooperation and friendship between the PDRY and the USSR were discussed.

Earlier today, Comrade Aleksey Yepishev placed a wreath on the Revolution Martyrs' Memorial at Martyr's Garden, At-Tawwahi. He was accompanied by brother Ahmad Muhammad, acting head of the Political Department of the armed forces, senior armed forces officers, brother Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary of the Executive Bureau of the local people's assembly in the first governorate and Comrade Feliz Fedotov, Soviet ambassador to Aden.

At 0900 Comrade Yepishev and his delegation met brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense. The meeting was attended by brother Lt Col Salih 'Abd Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces, and senior officers of the PDRY Armed Forces.

During the meeting, practical ideas were exchanged between the two friendly sides, and there was discussion of the relations of cooperation and friendship which link the PDRY to the USSR and serve the development and promotion of the existing relations between the two friendly peoples, countries and parties. Comrade Yepishev also visited the Political Department of the armed forces, where he met officers of the department and had a cordial discussion with them. This afternoon, the Soviet general of the army and his delegation are expected to visit the military museum and the Aden cisterns.

Comrade Yepishev and his delegation arrived in Aden yesterday for a several day visit to the PDRY in response to an invitation from brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense.

Visits Military Academy

ID131546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 79 ID/EA

[Text] Comrade Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, currently visiting the PDRY, inspected the military academy this morning.

Brother Maj Qasim Yahya, head of the academy, welcomed the comrade guest. In a brief speech of welcome, he said the visit of Comrade Aleksey to the PDRY is indicative of the extent of the development of firm relations binding the PDRY and the USSR.

The comrade general of the Soviet Army and his delegation inspected the military academy and acquainted themselves with the progress of studies and tasks assigned to it.

After his inspection of the military academy, Comrade Aleksey visited the Higher School of Scientific Socialism. In a lecture to students, he reviewed the tasks of the Soviet Armed Forces and the great achievements of Soviet workers. He stressed that the USSR will continue to be a loyal friend of all peoples loving world peace and freedom. He also emphasized that the USSR would offer every support and backing to all the persecuted people in Africa, Asia and Latin America until they attained their independence and freedom.

Comrade Aleksey was accompanied on this visit by brother Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad, acting director of the Political Department of the armed forces; senior officers of the armed forces; and Comrade Feliz Fedotov, ambassador of the USSR in Aden.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AMENDMENT OF ARAB LEAGUE CHARTER

ID130852 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 13 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has stated that the mere fact that the headquarters of the Arab League has been trasferred to Tunis does not necessitate amendment of its charter.

In a statement to AR-RIYAD published today, his royal highness said that the question of amending the charter has been considered for a long time. The factors that call for the amendment still exist. Memorandums have been submitted by several Arab states, including the kingdom, with the aim of insuring that the charter is commensurate with the Arab and international circumstances.

His royal highness pointed out that the question of amending the charter will not be on the agenda of the foreign ministers meeting scheduled for the end of this month.

MUBARAK, STRAUSS EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT BANQUET

NC140813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0638 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Washington, 14 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak attended the banquet which Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghubral hosted last night in honor of the leader of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations, Robert Strauss.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Frank Church; Senator Ribicoff and a large number of senior State Department and White House officials attended.

Husni Mubarak made a speech at the banquet in which he greeted Ambassador Robert Strauss and expressed his own hope and that of Egypt that the peace efforts would succeed. He said that the personality of Strauss will help the success and consolidation of aims, which the various parties seek, to establish peace in the Middle East through a just settlement of the Palestinian question and the realization of the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

Husni Mubarak pointed out that it was necessary to abide by the provisions of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to be able to apply autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Egyptian vice president also warned of the danger of statements made by the Israeli side regarding the question of settlements in the occupied territories. He said that these statements were inconsistent with peace efforts.

Answering Husni Mubarak, Ambassador Strauss expressed his confidence that the peace the people of the area are seeking will be ultimately achieved through the United States' contribution and cooperation with Egypt and Israel. Strauss emphasized that President Anwar as-Sadat's courage, exhibited by his historic initiative, will be crowned with success. Strauss said that the visit of Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak to Washington and his discussions with President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Minister Harold Brown, and the U.S. president's adviser for national security affairs, Brzezinski, had been successful. He pointed out that Husni Mubarak conducted all these contacts very skillfully.

Vice President Departs Washington

NC140730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Washington, 14 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak left Washington for London at dawn, Cairo time, today after a series of successful consultations with President Jimmy Carter, senior officials and U.S. congressional leaders.

Mubarak was seen off by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Husni Mubarak arrived in Washington last Saturday. This was his second visit to the United States. The first visit took place last November.

ISRAELI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YADIN RETURNS TO CAIRO

NC131505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1343 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 June--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin returned to Cairo from Aswan this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Luxor, Aswan and Abu Sunbul.

Mr Yadin was accompanied by the secretary of the president's office, Nasir an-Nasir.

It is worth noting that the Israeli deputy prime minister arrived in Cairo last Sunday on a 6-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Anwar as-Sadat.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS IN AL-'ARISH

NC131459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 13 June--The joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee today held its first meeting in Al-'Arish since the city was returned to Egyptian sovereignty. The meeting was held to discuss arrangements for the next phase of Israeli forces withdrawal. The next phase of withdrawal includes the oilfields in the areas of Abu Zanimah, as far as Ra's Muhammad in the south.

The Egyptian side to the meeting was headed by Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shanaf and the Israeli side by Brig Gen Dov Si'on.

Safiy ad-Din delivered a speech in which he said that the return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty is considered a first step toward the success of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said: We will follow up with the Israeli side what was implemented during the first phase. He emphasized that there was complete cooperation between the two sides and there were no difficulties or problems. He said: We will continue with the same spirit during the coming phase--the spirit emanating from President as-Sadat's initiative illuminating the road to a just peace.

The head of the Israeli side also delivered a speech in which he said that the arrangements worked out for the first phase have been meticulously implemented. He added that every crisis can be solved through negotiations.

The head of the Israeli side said that the committee's next meeting will be held in Beersheba, capital of Negev.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY

NC131503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 13 June--Today President Anwar as-Sadat received Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's envoy, who is currently visiting Cairo.

GHALI LEAVES FOR UN LAW COMMITTEE MEETING IN GENEVA

NC131252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Geneva today for a 4-day visit during which he will attend the meetings of the UN international law committee.

COURT FREES THOSE ACCUSED OF CONTACTS WITH BULGARIA

NC131510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1349 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 June--In a session held today under the chairmanship of Councilor Shakir Turki, the supreme state court decided to free without bail all six defendants involved in holding contacts with the Bulgarian Embassy.

The defendants in this case had submitted a petition protesting the detainment order issued against them in mid-May on charges of holding contacts with Bulgaria.

The defendants are Layla al Jibali, an editor of AL-JUMHURIYAH paper; Nabil Zaki, an editor of AL-AKHBAR; Ahmad Taha and Ahmad Mujahid, two members of the previous People's Assembly; Attorney Hamdi Marsi; and film producer 'Uthman Nadim.

On 24 May the public prosecutor, councilor Anwar Abu Sahli, issued a statement announcing the detention of these defendants.

COURT SENTENCES FORMER WAR MINISTER TO PRISON TERM

NC101512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1358 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--The Cairo criminal court, presided over by Counselor Shakir Turki, today passed a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor on former War Minister Shams Badran and former Military Criminal Investigations Chief Hasan Khalil. They were convicted on charges of torturing the guards of [former commander in chief of the armed forces] Field Marshal 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amir. The court acquitted the nine remaining accused military men.

The court ruled that Shams Badran should pay 1,000 pounds to civil right claimant Hamdi Mahmud al-Haddad and 2,000 pounds to 'Abd al-Mun'im Musa Abu Zayd. The court also committed accused Hasan Khalil to paying 1,000 pounds to Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah as-Sisi and 51 pounds in the form of compensation to civil rights claimant Anwar Husayn Muhammad al-Halafawi.

The civil rights claimants--18 military men from the Office of the Guards of Field Marshal 'Amir--brought legal proceedings in 1976 against the two accused for torturing them and claimed adequate compensation accordingly.

It is worth noting that the sentences passed on Shams Badran in absentia total 60 years.

ATH-THAWRAH DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN131048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 June--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that for 6 years Iraq placed all its resources at the service of the Iranian opposition, including the Khomeyni group. The paper says that all Iranian revolutionaries were treated with respect and appreciation and that the Iraqi organs did not interfere in their affairs. The Iraqi organs urged them to unify their ranks, never preferring one group over another and leaving them a free choice in all they did as long as they did not harm Iraq's sovereignty.

Khomeyni used Iraq as a center for guidance and for ideological, political and organizational activities. He was treated by the Iraqi state with respect.

The paper further says that when differences arose between Iraq and Iran, Iraq was a place for all forms of activities by all factions of the Iranian opposition, including the Khomeyni group.

This is contained in the second part of a series published by the paper of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on Iraqi-Iranian relations. This part is entitled "Why Do the Ruling Iranian Circles Want To Subvert Relations With Iraq?"

ATH-THAWRAH notes that a large percentage of direct and indirect offenses against Iraq were made by a group that is considered to belong to Khomeyni. These offenses have reached a very dirty level, indicating that those in Iran who are attempting to subvert relations with Iraq are in a hurry.

The paper recalls Iraq's stand toward the Iranian revolution and its satisfaction with its success as contained in the Iraqi memorandum to the Iranian Government of 13 March. The paper says that from the first days of the success of the revolution, Iraq was concerned about consolidating its stand toward the Iranian revolution, proceeding from its desire for cooperation so as to achieve direct and positive results. The paper says that Iraq's silence about the offenses directed toward it did not stop them. On the contrary, the offenses increased and became more rude, perhaps because the circles that are playing this role against Iraq imagine that Iraq's silence results from weakness.

The following is the text of the second part:

One may wonder why the Iranian circles are behaving in this way against the Iraqi revolution, although the Iranian revolution is still new and in need of time to arrange its internal conditions. This is a very important question, to which there may be no specific answer from all those in the Iranian revolution who are acting against us. Some of them may have secret intentions that they are afraid or ashamed to mention.

Those who are working in Iran to subvert relations with Iraq appear to be in a hurry. They do not have enough patience to wait 1 or 2 years or longer so as to arrange their affairs and strengthen their forces.

When the shah began to harm Iraq, he was in a better position because he relied on a regime and organs with long experience. He possessed great military and financial resources and enjoyed wide relations. At the time the Iraqi revolution was little more than 1 year old and faced many problems.

When the Iranian revolution succeeded, Iraq expressed its optimism over this success and in its memorandum to the Iranian Government expressed its desire for good relations with Iran. Iraq was anxious to prove this stand by an official memorandum so as to define the sound and clear basis for its relations with Iran.

Iraq's attitude toward Iran and toward what is taking place there is not like the attitude of the other Arab countries. In addition to what joint the Arabs and Iran, there is a long border between Iraq and Iran, as well as mutual and direct interests. Bilateral cooperation achieves positive results, while differences between the two countries lead to negative results. However, from the first days following the success of the revolution in Iran, we began to hear and read in the papers things that offend Iraq.

At the time we said that Iran was living in confused circumstances; that there were many trends, wings and groupings in the Iranian revolution; and that there must have been elements wanting to fish in troubled waters. We also did not forget imperialism and agents, in addition to other aspects. However, we remained silent and tolerated the offenses. Silence, however, did not stop the offenses, which eventually became increasingly rude. Perhaps the circles that are playing this role imagined, or it was portrayed to them, that our silence was a result of weakness.

Then we began to draw attention to the offenses through official channels. Our embassy in Tehran began to contact the Iranian Foreign Ministry and drew its attention to these offenses and acts which harm Iraq. The embassy began to question the meaning of these acts. However, we received unconvincing, vague, delaying and self-serving answers.

What caught our attention was the fact that a large percentage of the direct and indirect offenses were made by the group that is considered to belong to Khomeyni. The offenses recently reached a very dirty level, characterized by the statements of Ahmad Madani and certain Iranian officials. The Iranian radio also began launching a regular information campaign against Iraq.

Here we must ask why? If the Iranian revolution is against imperialism and wants a course independent from East and West, then Iraq is geographically the closest and also supports this independent stand. Iraq is a basic bastion in the struggle against imperialism in the area, and is struggling stubbornly against it. Iraq has become the biggest thorn in the side of the imperialist plans. Iraq is totally independent of all international blocs. It is natural for those who hold common stands to agree with each other.

If the Iranian revolution is in part a revolution for Palestine--as has been said--the country that is needed most by the Palestinian struggle at present is Iraq, because it is the largest country in the Arab East and the most capable from the manpower, military, economic and other standpoints. Without Iraq the strategic gap resulting from the Egyptian ruler's treason cannot be bridged in the Arab nation's conflict with the Zionist enemy and imperialism. Is there not a contradiction between being loyal to Palestine and preoccuping Iraq, which Palestine needs?

If the Iranian revolution is an ally of the Arabs, the first people it must be allied to are those of Iraq, because the Iraqi people are neighbors and the nearest. It is illogical to say good things about distant Arabs, while the atmosphere is filled with intrigue and lies against the closest Arabs. What can those distant Arabs gain from the flowery statements except words at a time when the closest Arabs are exposed to direct damage?

Let us get directly and frankly to the point: Are Iran's relations with Iraq governed by the complex of Khomeyni's exodus from Iraq? Many signs indicate this, and we must elaborate on this issue. When there were differences between Iraq and Iran, Iraq was a place for all forms of activities by all factions of the Iranian opposition, including the Khomeyni group. Iraq provided them with all forms of support. Iraq placed its radio at their disposal and Baghdad radio broadcast special programs prepared by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on revolutionary studies prepared from the Iraqi revolutions of 14 July, 8 March and 17 July and on methods of underground struggle. The radio also taught the revolutionaries how to issue clandestine publications and how to hide from the authorities and struggle against them with all means.

For 6 years Iraq placed all its resources at the service of the Iranian opposition, including the Khomeyni group. All Iranian revolutionaries were treated with respect and appreciation. The Iraqi organs did not interfere in their affairs, but urged them to be united. The Iraqi organs did not prefer one group over another, but left them a free choice in all that they did so long as they did not harm Iraq's sovereignty. Khomeyni used Iraq as a center for guidance and for ideological, political and organizational activities, and was treated by Iraq with respect.

Our stand was not created because we merely wanted to spite the shah, although we wanted to establish normal relations with the neighborong regime in Iran. It was natural for us to side with the strugglers for freedom, independence and progress, because this is the course of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Thus, as we will in the future, we sided with and supported all liberation and progressive movements of the world. It is natural for us to provide such support to the Iranians, with whom we are linked by bonds of religion, history and neighborhood.

After the signing of the Algiers agreement, we were obliged to stop all activities hostile to the Iranian regime from Iraqi territory and not to encourage them on the basis of reciprocity. We completely committed ourselves to this moral obligation, although the shah's regime did things every now and then which did not suggest its commitment. We stood by our commitment, because when we make a promise, we keep it, bear burdens and remain patient for some time regarding the other party. When we are sure he has broken his work, then we adopt another stand.

However, when we committed outselves not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, we also committed ourselves to a moral obligation toward the Iranian opposition and helped it arrange its affairs in the new conditions without harming or offending it. Despite the fact that certain circles of the opposition began to spread false rumors about the nature of the agreement--rumors such as that it was a joint internal security agreement between Iraq and Iran--we tolerated these rumors. We were sure that our moral behavior and time would make all facts clear.

Khomeyni remained in Iraq and was treated by the authorities with respect and appreciation. We were aware that he made Iraq a center for ideological, political and organizational activities hostile to the shah. Sometimes the shah's authorities complained about this, but the activities were convert, and thus we ignored them. Things remained like this until the last part of 1978. At this time disturbances in Iran escalated. Khomeyni began to gradually escalate his activities. His activities became completely overt during the last period of his stay in Iraq. At this time As-Sadat signed the Camp David agreements and all Arabs looked to Iraq to take a big step to gather the Arabs against As-Sadat's treason. It became clear that without Iraq's manpower and military and economic strength, it was impossible to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. The resolutions of 1 October 1978 were adopted accordingly. The Baghdad summit resolutions and the Joint National Action Charter between Iraq and Syria were the fruits of these resolutions. The continuation of Khomeyni's activities in such a manner at that time threatened to subvert relations with Iran and create tension after 4 years of calm. In all objectivity we say we were not ready to again subvert relations with Iran. The Arab nation would not have allowed us to do this at a time when it needed all our political, military, information and economic efforts in confronting the Camp David agreements. With all respect for the Iranians and their cause and our genuine sympathy with them, they should not ask us to do more than we could at a time when we were in need of all our strength to confront As-Sadat's treason.

It was not our duty to help the Iranian opposition in a way that would be detrimental to our pan-Arab strategy. At that time we contacted Khomeyni and told him with respect and clarity that Iraq believed that his activities had reached a point that threatened to subvert relations with Iran and that he had to take this matter into consideration. Khomeyni said that he was forced to continue his activities against the shah's regime and that if the Iraqi Government opposed this, he would leave Iraq. We told him that he was free to do what he wanted, but that he had to know that our stand on nonintervention in Iran's internal affairs and refusal to turn Iraq into a clandestine den against the Iranian regime was a serious aspect of our policy. A few days later Khomeyni left Iraq for Kuwait, but the Kuwaiti authorities refused him entry. He remained in the border area. His men contacted the Iraqi authorities asking permission to return to Iraq en route to another place. The Iraqi authorities agreed immediately. While Khomeyni was in the border area, the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad contacted us and asked in the name of the shah that Khomeyni be allowed to stay in Iraq. We told the Iranians that our stand does not change and that Iraq is not a toy in the hands of anyone. The request increased our conviction that subverting relations between Iraq and Iran was a result of the Camp David agreements.

Khomeyni left Iraq. When he was in France we heard him talking about leaving for an Arab country; namely, Algeria. During the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad, Comrade Saddam Husayn appealed to Aboelaziz Bouteflika, head of the Algerian side to the conference, to convey Iraq's opinion to President Boumediene about the need to receive Khomeyni in Algeria. The reason for this request was that Khomeyni should envoy Arab protection, although Iraq was compelled to stop Khomeyni's direct and open activities in Iraq for the aforementioned reasons.

This is the history of Iraq's relations with the Iranian national movement, with Khomeyni and his groups in particular.

A simple glance at this history indicates, if one wants to be fair, that Iraq has offered a lot to assist the Iranian opposition, and Khomeyni in particular, in their struggle against the shah's regime. Iraq has never harmed these people.

If these are the facts, is it then in Iran's interests and in the Iranian people's interest to sabotage relations between two neighborly Muslim countries?

Following is the text of the Iraqi Government's memorandum to the Iranian Government on 13 March in the wake of the triumph of the Iranian revolution:

The Iraqi Government hereby conveys greetings to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional government, and wishes to define its stand on the current events in Iran as follows:

1. The firm policy of the Iraqi Republic under the canopy of the 17 July revolution led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is to establish the closest fraternal ties and relations of fruitful cooperation with neighboring countries and peoples on the bases of respect for sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs and respect for the legitimate aspirations of peoples in accordance with the principles these peoples have freely chosen. The Iraqi Government has been eager to apply this policy with all accuracy and honesty at all times when the governments of the neighboring countries implement the principle of reciprocity.

2. In addition to the aforementioned general principles, Iraq gives special attention to the relations with the two neighboring Turkish and Iranian peoples. These are not merely neighboring peoples; they are fraternal peoples bound to the Arab people in general, and the Iraqi people in particular, by close Islamic ties and by common historical relations dating back hundreds of years. We believe that the nature of these religious and historical relations should be a factor for consolidating the present positive relations between Iraq and Iran and the rest of the Arab countries.

3. The Iraqi people struggled for scores of years against the hegemony of colonialism and the rotten royal regime and against all forms of tyranny and exploitation. The Iraqi people's struggle was crowned with success in their revolution on 17 July 1968 led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. This revolution secured for these people freedom, justice and progress. The Iraqi people express their sympathy and support for the struggle of the friendly, neighboring Iranian people for the sake of freedom, justice and progress. The Iraqi people were happy and proud when the Iranian people scored victory in their struggle.

4. The Iraqi Government is very satisfied with the statements made by the prominent religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and the leading personalities in the Iranian popular movement about the relations with the Arabs and about the stand toward the Zionist usurpers. The Iraqi Government believes these statements have expressed the free conscience of the Iranian people, who must support the fraternal Arab people in their just struggle against treacherous Zionism and its imperialist supporters.

This is a basic feature of the free people. It is also a basic element in the common Islamic bonds binding the Iranian and Arab peoples. We hope that these bonds will be put in practice at present and in future.

We are also very satisfied with your statements and stands which confirm the independent aspect of the trends of the Iranian popular movement. This is the principled, frim and practical stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Government. We have paid an exorbitant price to defend this stand, particularly at times when most of the sides in the area were pursuing policies of subservience to foreign and colonialist forces.

The fact that Iran has joined this course is in our opinion an important postive change in the area that will contribute to consolidating its independence and development.

5. We wish the friendly neighboring Iranian people all success and prosperity. We look forward to close relations of fruitful cooperation between Iraq and new Iran in order to consolidate the joint ties, to serve the mutual interests of the two countries and to strengthen the pillars of freedom, peace and stability in this area.

[Signed] The Iraqi Government.

FATAH DELEGATION LEAVES IRAQ FOR DAMASCUS

JN121918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 June--The Fatah delegation led by Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has left Baghdad for Damascus. Speaking before his departure, Abu Iyad said that the delegation discussed with officials in the office of Palestine and Armed Struggle at the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party all current Arab issues and that viewpoints on them were identical.

Ba'th Party, Fatah Statement

JN131058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 June--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement have reaffirmed their constant readiness to confront the dangers facing the Arab (?countries).

In a press statement issued on the visit by a Fatah delegation and its talks with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the two sides agreed on the need for joint action in international forums to expose and unmask As-Sadat's traitorous treaty and its consequences.

On the Arab level, both sides agreed on the need to pool all resources to stand up firmly against the As-Sadat-Zionist-U.S. treaty through firm commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and of the Arab foreign and economy ministers regarding the political, diplomatic and economic boycott of the As-Sadat regime.

Both sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon, the plots aimed at that fraternal country's unity and Arabism, and the continued Zionist aggression against steadfast southern Lebanon and against the camps and groupings of the Palestinian Arab people and the revolution. This aggression is aimed at weakening the morale of our people in southern Lebanon, affecting the steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and people and diverting attention from the deals the Zionist entity is concluding with its ally As-Sadat in Al-'Arish, Beersheba and Alexandria to promote the self-rule plot in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This requires the Arab nation, masses, parties and regimes to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities in confronting the plot in Lebanon, the traitorous treaty and the (?Israeli)-As-Sadat alliance.

Both sides expressed their faith that the establishment of unity between Iraq and Syria, and the creation of close militant relations between this unified state and the Palestinian revolution will constitute a firm answer to the treasonous treaty and a strong foundation to enable the Arab nation to confront the (?imperialist)-Zionist plots facing it.

The Socialist Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement stressed the need to quickly achieve Palestinian national unity in light of the commitment to the political and organizational program endorsed by the Palestine National Council at its (?seventh) session. This is because unity is important for the escalation of the Palestinian struggle and for the confrontation of the plot at this delicate stage.

Both sides praised the heroic struggle of our Palestinian people inside the occupied land and their courageous confrontation of the Zionist entity and the self-rule plot the enemy is trying to impose on our people in collaboration with his ally As-Sadat. [words indistinct].

KING HUSAYN TALKS TO ARAB JOURNALISTS IN PARIS

JN140602 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with the editors in chief of Arab newspapers at the home of the Jordanian ambassador in Paris yesterday evening. He explained developments in the Palestinian cause and Jordan's stand on these developments.

His Majesty said: The Palestinian cause is the cause of all Arabs. Arab Jerusalem is the Jerusalem of Arabs and Muslims everywhere. It is the responsibility of every one of us, in both the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The king said: We in Jordan will do all we can so that our people will retrieve all their legitimate national rights in their land.

His Majesty added: The Palestinians, who are represented by the PLO, must be a direct party in any peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis within the framework of UN resolutions.

King Husayn said: What has taken place since the Egyptian president's visit to Israel has been a most difficult experience for us, but we undertook great efforts among our brothers in the Arab states in order to restrain ourselves. We said to the whole world: We seek peace, an honorable peace that restores their rights to the people.

His Majesty requested that the issue once again be referred to the UN Security Council, with the participation of the Soviet Union and other parties in the world, including the United States, in order to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis within the framework of UN resolutions.

His Majesty said: The effect of the Camp David accords was to remove Egypt from the balance of forces so as to diminish the collective role of the Arabs, and consequently to consolidate Israeli occupation of Arab territories and create a new fait accompli in the region.

King Husayn said: We were not aware of what took place at Camp David. Therefore, we had no moral obligation to adopt any other stand than that which we have adopted.

His Majesty praised the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad. He said: Its results were very positive. Signs of a new stage in the Arab world began to emerge after the meeting. Thus we can say that the Arab world has reached the stage of full responsibility and has become equal to the scope of the challenge.

King Husayn said: The only basis for building peace is to build an intrinsic Arab strength and to make our unified voice heard by world public opinion. In the face of such a bitter reality, we must build our Arab strength and cooperate to attain our objective of achieving peace.

His Majesty said: The challenge is great. We must confront it with all our energies. We are not only working for the present but for the past and, above all, for the future.

The king added: We in Jordan reject all pressures. We are on the longest confrontation line. We have ties with Palestine. We have martyrs on its soil. Our goal is the goal of the great Arab revolution: that the Palestinian people win their right to self-determination on their national soil.

His Majesty declared Jordan's readiness to enter into a dialog with the United States at any time, in order to win support for our stand and, consequently, to confront Zionism.

King Husayn said: Israel is defying world public opinion and UN resolutions in its present policies in the occupied Arab territories. His majesty paid tribute to the stand of our kinsmen in the occupied territories, who are bravely resisting the occupation. He said: We are prepared to support our kinsmen because we are one family.

His Majesty said: Egypt's desertion of the Arab ranks has not put an end to the Arab nation and will not put an end to the Palestinian cause. We must exert all our efforts and carry out our obligations. I am a soldier in the service of the Arab nation and in the service of the Arab march. I will give all I can as long as I live.

His Majesty said: Jordan's relations with its Arab brothers are excellent, as are its relations with the PLO.

INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST STANDS

JN140649 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan abu 'Awdah has stated that Jordan's moves on the Middle East problem are commensurate with the international situation and are founded on a basic principle, namely, achieving a just and peaceful settlement to the area's crisis.

In an interview with Monte Carlo radio, Abu 'Awdah said that Jordan has specific concepts and objectives for achieving this aim. He added that Jordan's stand does not deviate from the international stand based on Israel's full withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on granting the Palestinian people the right to determine their future and on the participation of all parties, including the PLO, in this settlement.

The information minister said that the Baghdad summit resolutions constituted a reply to As-Sadat's course toward achieving a separate settlement with Israel. He said this kind of course is basically wrong, for it will not lead to a comprehensive settlement. Furthermore, it does not guarantee Israeli withdrawal and the participation of the Palestinian people's representatives in talks on their future and the future of their homeland.

He added that Jordan's moves in the Arab and international arenas proceeded from total vigilance, considering that it is imperative to substitute a new formula for the Camp David resolutions. This formula should return the problem to the international forum in order to tackle the issue anew after 12 years of occupation. He said Jordan believes it would be very useful to find sides other than than the United States or in addition to the United States, if need be, that could play the role of a third party or part of the third party in the Middle East issue.

About the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog, Abu 'Awdah said that the dialog stage has ended. He added: We are now passing through the stage of implementation and cooperation. In November 1978 the two sides met in Amman and reached a joint action formula.

Asked about his current tour, Abu 'Awdah said: We are members of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, which is commissioned to follow up on the work in support of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. This committee, he added, has been authorized to control expenditures from the fund in support of the Palestinian people and to chart a policy for this support. We are now authorized by the joint committee to visit the Arab countries that support the fund in order to acquaint them with the real situation inside the occupied territories.

Asked about Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's assertions that Jordan will join the settlement that began at Camp David should Israel give up its settlement policy, Abu 'Awdah said: These statements contain two fallacies:

1. Jordan has not joined the Camp David accords for a simple reason: Jordan found out, after analysis and study, that these accords will not achieve the objective to which every citizen aspires--Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights including their right to determine their future. He added: The settlement problem is another issue, in addition to our basic stand on the Camp David agreement.

2. There is a difference between saying the halt of the settlement move and saying after Israel's withdrawal from the settlements. I am afraid that there is a political game involving a great deal of maneuvering. The question is simple, and Husni Mubarak knows this: Is Israel ready to withdraw its forces and civilians from the occupied territories? By civilian withdrawal, we mean that Israel should give up the settlements it has built in the occupied territories, which are in violation of international law. The problem does not pertain only to Israel's ending the construction of settlements. Israel should not only halt new settlements, but should withdraw from the previous settlements within a comprehensive framework, not like that of Camp David, but under the canopy of international will.

In conclusion, Abu 'Awdah answered a question about the Jordanian Government's stand on the Iraqi-Syrian unity. He said: The Jordanian Government blesses this step and wishes it success.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON ALEXANDRIA AUTONOMY TALKS

JN131149 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Next", AR-RA'Y writes: The Alexandria talks between Egypt and Israel on local administration have failed. The talks will be resumed in Herzliyya. The differences have been left to be discussed by As-Sadat and Begin at their meeting next month.

The great difficulty at the local administration negotiations is that Egypt has no right to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people, on the one hand, and it has nothing left to give up to satisfy Israeli extremism, on the other.

AR'RA'Y continues by saying that despite our complete conviction that bilateral negotiations on local administration will lead to utter failure. We hope that the two superpowers will realize this fact before it is too late and move to return the question to the United Nations. We hope the two superpowers will exert pressures commensurate with Washington's and Moscow's responsibility for the security, peace and stability of the world community through the complete application of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

AL-AKHBAR URGES VIENNA SUMMIT TO CONSIDER MIDDLE EAST

JN140735 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Jun 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Brezhnev and Carter"]

[Text] The Middle East issue is bound to be one of the most prominent topics to be discussed by the two sides in the talks that will take place between Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna on the occasion of signing SALT II.

While the eyes of the world are set on the leaders of the two greatest powers on earth as they sign this treaty; which represents a second step along the road to a diversified world free of fear, the eyes of the world, and those of the peoples of the Middle East particularly, look to these talks, hoping that there will be as much realism on the Middle East question as there has been on the question of reducing strategic arms.

The Soviet Union has showed more than self-restraint on the Middle East issue in the face of the unilateral U.S. policy in the Middle East. It has shown leniency to such an extent that it has jeopardized the confidence its friends in the Middle East have in it. It appears that it has done this as part of its leniency on a number of matters for the sake of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

The American and Soviet leaders are meeting at a time when all indications are that the Camp David framework has failed in practice and that the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty has reached an impasse.

In his talks with Brezhnev, President Carter may find the opportunity to pull the Middle East issue out of the new crisis into which it has fallen. It will thus be an opportunity to show some good U.S. intentions, in return for what the Soviet Union has shown so far.

The peoples of our area, however, will be disappointed if the Brezhnev-Carter talks produce nothing new with regard to the Middle East, because this will mean that world peace will continue to be threatened by this crisis, just as much as it is threatened by strategic arms.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TOURISM AGREEMENT--Moscow, 13 June--The Jordanian and Soviet Governments signed here today the tourism agreement concluded between Jordan and the Soviet Union. The agreement was signed for Jordan by the Jordanian Ambassador in Moscow, Hani al-Khasawinah, and for the Soviet Union by Mr Nikitin, chief of the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism. [Text] [Amman JNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN]

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS INTERVIEWED BY AL-ANBA'

NC131223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] In an interview granted to the Lebanese weekly AL-ANBA', Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss discussed a number of issues related to the Lebanese state of affairs. The prime minister said: We give Lebanese detente priority over any other urgent matter with regard to reconstruction and the establishment of the state's authority. He added: Arab efforts must be utilized in helping and bolstering Lebanon and in facilitating the task of the government.

Regarding the call for convening an Arab summit conference, Prime Minister Al-Huss said that this is important but more important and more useful is the convening of a quadripartite or even a tripartite summit of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian officials. On the south, the prime minister said: If we cannot protect the south, then at least we should buttress its steadfastness, if merely from a humanitarian standpoint. He added: There is no solution to the problem of the south at present except through the United Nations, even though the solution has Lebanese and Arab dimensions.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD VISITS FRANJIYAH, MAKES STATEMENT

NC131850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Party Regional Command led by Dr Rif'at al-Asad visited former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta today.

Former President Franjiyah, Dr Rif'at al-Asad and Syrian State Security Court President Fayiz an-Nuri held a 1-hour closed meeting. After the meeting, Dr Rif'at al-Asad made a statement in which he lauded the moral and nationalist qualities of the late Tony Franjiyah. In his statement, Dr al-Asad dealt with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its implications and Israel's actions. He said: Sooner or later we shall prove that whoever is right is strong. Strength lies with those who are right. On this basis, we are the stronger and Israel is the weaker. He added: We shall defend our rightful causes from any place and on any territory. We shall fight the enemy, believing that victory will be ours. Victory shall be for the struggling people who believe in the right.

LEBANESE FORCES RAP TUWAYNI FOR DEFENDING PALESTINIANS

NC132121 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[13 June statement by the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] During the 12 June meeting of the UN Security Council on the situation in southern Lebanon, Lebaon's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, said very strange things. In his speech addressed to the international community in the name of the Lebanese people, Mr Tuwayni gave the Palestinians a certificate of innocence. He affirmed that the PLO is more and more committed, officially and in practice, to cooperation with the UN forces and the Lebanese Government for the sake of peace and security in southern Lebanon. He commended recent attitudes adopted by the Palestinians, which prevented a civil war with the Lebanese.

What the Lebanese permanent delegate said calls for the following clarifications:

1. All the recent statements and attitudes of the Palestinians--and here we do not wish to go too far back--completely contradict what Mr Tuwayni has said. In Abu Iyad's latest statement to two Kuwaiti papers on 11 June, published the following day by all the Lebanese papers--just before the Security Council meeting--he emphasized that the Palestinians were not prepared to reduce their operations in southern Lebanon.

2. Does Tuwayni consider any clash between the Palestinians and the Lebanese to be a kind of civil war, and does he approve of the resettlement plot? He uses phrases that give the impression that the Palestinians are now Lebanese citizens and consequently involved in a civil war.

3. Why has Mr Tuwayni been silent for 10 months about the nonimplementation of UN Security Council Resolution 436, which ordered the Syrian forces to cease fire, which the Syrian forces have not done so far? And why is Mr Tuwayni trying to foil the attempts by certain states friendly to the Lebanese people to raise the question of Resolution 436?

These are very few questions from very many files. The time may have come for disclosing the contents of these files. The Lebanese people refuse to be represented in this way and do not wish to be used as a commodity to serve certain schemes and interests.

DPA REPORTS STRIKES, CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC131442 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1336 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 13 June--Western Beirut has been paralyzed today as a result of strikes on the occasion of the first anniversary of the assassination of the rightists political leader, Tony Franjiyah, his family and 30 of his supporters.

Tony's father, Sulayman Franjiyah, a former president during the Lebanese civil war and the current leader of the special militia group, has accused certain members of the militia of being responsible for this assassination.

As a precaution against a possible flareup of vindictive actions on this anniversary, the rightist militia has imposed stringent security measures in East Beirut, which is under its control.

On the eve of the strike, in East Beirut, where the leftist political forces are sympathetic to Franjiyah, clashes took place between hostile groups of the rightist Christian militias in which a number of persons were killed and wounded.

VOP REPORTS ISRAELI-RIGHTIST SHELLING IN SOUTH

JN140741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Zionist-isolationist alliance launched brutal aggressions all day yesterday and late last night against the national areas in southern Lebanon.

At 1945 yesterday, the Zionist-isolationist alliance opened heavy artillery fire on the areas of Abu Qamhah and (?Al-Mutayn) and surrounding regions. The brutal shelling led to fires and the burning of plants and trees in these areas.

The Zionist-isolationist alliance also opened heavy artillery fire on Al-'Ayshiyah, Al-Mahmudiyah, Al-Jarmaq and the Al-Hasbani area yesterday.

VOL REPORTS SAUDI PLANE INCIDENT, GUNFIRE IN BEIRUT

NC140729 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Saudi passenger plane left Beirut International Airport at 2245 yesterday. The plane had returned to a runway in the airport last night after a notification that there was a time bomb inside it. After a search lasting about 4 hours, it was concluded that this was a false alarm.

The southern suburb spent a disquieting night because of intensive gunfire on the traditional lines, particularly Ash-Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. Gunfire was also opened on Badaru, Hursh al-Kufuri and At-Tarabulsi barracks from the Syrian and Palestinian positions. The gunfire exchange began easing gradually at midnight. Bursts of gunfire were also opened on Al-Burj axes from Burj Al-Murr and the armed positions in the western side of Martyrs Square. There were no casualties on the Lebanese side.

Subversive groups, operating under the guise of religion, have moved into Tyre. The shop of Sa'id Sallum in the city was blown up. The explosion resulted in enormous material damage to the neighboring shops.

At about 0400 today, armed men in Tripoli raided the house of Ahmad al-Mir, one of the National Movement officials in the city, and shot him while he was in bed. He was hit in the head and torso and died instantly.

TISHRIN ON U.S. POLICY, AS-SADAT'S ISOLATION

JN110731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Fall of As-Sadat in Colombo," TISHRIN says that the United States with all its influence will not be able to find a solution in the Middle East or to impose one. An objective observer who compares the present situation in the area with that which existed prior to the unilateral U.S. process will find himself forced to admit that the U.S. process has resulted in the loss of any real opportunity which existed to establish a just and lasting peace in accordance with UN resolutions. He will also find himself compelled to admit that the situation created by the U.S. process--The Camp David accords, the capitulatory treaty and the tripartite U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat Alliance--has greatly increased the chances of an explosion in the area.

Thus events have shown that As-Sadat's claims about the cards which the United States possesses are groundless, and that the United States is not capable of finding--and does not want to find--a solution which leads to peace. It has also been shown that what President Hafiz al-Asad said from the beginning--that the cards of the solution are to be found in the area--is a realistic and objective assessment of the balance of power and the elements of the situation in the area.

TISHRIN adds: As-Sadat has said that the whole world supports his initiative. This is true if the world consists of the United States, Israel, some racist and fascist regimes, and some regimes which have defied the will of their peoples. However, the world is fortunately not made up only of this group of regimes which is hostile to peoples and peace. Events have shown that As-Sadat's regime is totally isolated on the Egyptian, Arab, Islamic and international levels.

A few weeks ago the Islamic conference in Fes suspended the As-Sadat regime's membership in the Islamic congress. A few days ago the meeting of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau in Colombo was turned into an Arab meeting. The overwhelming majority of the nonalined states rejected As-Sadat's capitulatory policies, which violate the resolutions of the movement's conferences and the movement's principles, as well as UN resolutions on the Middle East. The nonalined states expressed their full support for the Arab national demands and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They condemned the policy of the United States, a policy which does not serve the cause of peace in the Middle East.

TISHRIN continues: Thus, in this climate of rejecting As-Sadat's policies and condemning his departure from the principles of the nonalined movement, the question of the As-Sadat regime's suspension from the movement has become a natural item on the agenda of the forthcoming nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana.

In conclusion TISHRIN stresses: Just as the As-Sadat regime has met with defeat in the Arab arena, at the Islamic conference, and in the nonalined movement, and just as it has met with rejection by the socialist bloc and with a lack of support in the EEC, it will soon meet with new defeats at the United Nations. This will demonstrate that the foundations on which As-Sadat has built his treason have collapsed.

AL-BA'TH: COLLUSION IN ISRAELI DECISION TO ANNEX GOLAN

JN140853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Annexing Golan Within the Framework of the Plot," the newspaper AL-BA'TH writes: The Zionist enemy's decision to end the occupation status of the Golan Heights and to annex it to the racist entity, in contradiction to the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Geneva Convention and in flagrant defiance of international norms and world public opinion, was no coincidence. All indications since Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat moved frankly to the imperialist-Zionist camp and signed the separate peace treaty with the enemy following the Camp David agreements reveal the size of the plot, aimed at spreading imperialist-Zionist hegemony over our homeland under cover of deception and misdirection, through the use of both large and small agents.

It is also clear that the steps toward implementing the plot both increase and accelerate as As-Sadat becomes more bogged down in treason and capitulation. Didn't agent Sa'd Haddad declare the Free State of Lebanon under the umbrella of Israeli occupation on the eve of the signing of the capitulatory treaty? Similarly, the step of annexing the Golan Heights came at the same time as the self-rule negotiations in Alexandria. This is another indication of the Camp David parties' false peace claims and unmasks the truth of the U.S. policy, which is in collusion with Israel's expansionist aggressive plan on one hand, and with the As-Sadat regime's collaboration in serving this plan on the other.

Israel would not have dared to take such actions had it not found the As-Sadat regime to be an ally in the area and U.S. imperialism to be a means of support with both arms and funds, and a means of exerting pressure on the world's countries in Israel's favor. U.S. imperialism also cripples the international organizations, so that the Israeli aggression can achieve its goals.

If the Camp David parties' aim behind the declared Israeli annexation of the Golan is to exert pressure on Syria in order to reduce its opposition to and confrontation with the capitulatory agreement, they have miscalculated. Syria has rejected and will always reject all forms of pressure. In its principled and firm stand against capitulatory and liquidationist solutions, Syria, as President Hafiz al-Asad has often stressed, makes no distinction among the Golan, the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai. Syria will remain loyal to the Palestine question and defend it, regardless of the sacrifices and difficulties. Syria will remain confident of its ability to liberate its land and achieve victory for our nation.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON SELF-RULE TALKS

JN131124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Self-Rule in a Plot Whose Objectives Are To Liquidate the Palestinian Cause," ATH-THAWRAH writes on its front page: The self-rule plot whose implementation As-Sadat is negotiating with Israel has several objectives. These objectives cannot but serve Zionist ambitions. They are another link in the chain of the Zionist-U.S. scheme to liquidate the Palestinian cause by liquidating the Palestinian Arab people.

While As-Sadat and his media are saying that self-rule is the beginning of the road toward a comprehensive settlement and that it will achieve an independent state for the Palestinians, the leaders of the racist Zionist entity declare that Jerusalem is Israel's eternal capital, that there can be no Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that Israel will not stop implementing its settlement plans.

ATH-THAWRAH says: A simple comparison of the statements by As-Sadat and his media and the assertions Israeli leaders have been making from the beginning of the traitorous talks by Egypt's ruler to make peace with the Zionist enemy and at the negotiations on the procedural matters to implement the self-rule plot will reveal that the Israeli negotiators have never departed from the main lines of Israeli expansionist policies of occupying and absorbing Arab territories and then preparing for another aggression against the Arabs. Thus the statements by the Zionist negotiators have been in complete harmony with the plans for aggression.

As to the role of As-Sadat's negotiators, it was a defeatist role of capitulating to Israel's conditions. Thus there is a great contradiction between the statements by the Egyptian ruler and his media and between the role that has been charted for him--the role which he has played and is still playing--and the agreements of treaties which he has concluded.

ALGERIA

ALGIERIAN, MAURITANIAN DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 13 JUNE

LD140332 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Another working session was held today between the Mauritanian delegation which arrived in Algiers yesterday and the Algerian delegation. It is worth mentioning that the first working session was held right after the arrival of the Mauritanian delegation in Algeria.

YAR PREMIER, DELEGATION BEGIN TALKS IN ALGIERS

LD131030 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 13/6/79 (APS)--The Algerian and Yemeni delegations had a first round of talks centered on bilateral relations and the situation in the two countries. The situation in the Middle East and in the Arab Maghreb has also been reviewed. Earlier yesterday, the Yemeni delegation visited the vehicles plant at Rouiba (Algiers suburb) and the National Institute of Hydrocarbons and Chemistry at Boumerdes (45 kms from Algiers). The Yemeni delegation led by Mr "Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, chairman of the council, arrived Monday to Algiers on a work visit.

PARIS PAPER: BOUTEFLIKA, OTHERS TO BE REMOVED FROM PARTY

JN120846 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Jun 79 p 10 JN

[Text] There has been no report or comment from the Algerian capital confirming or denying the attempted coup which was foiled about 20 days ago and which was reported by AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI.

However, radical changes are now taking place at the top of the "collective" leadership. President Chadli Bendjedid, acting in his capacity as leader of the ruling FLN Party, has agreed to the dismissal of three members of the Political Bureau--the highest legal authority in the country. They are: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, former foreign minister; Ahmed Draia, the official in charge of the police until 1977; and Mohamed Tayebi Larbi, who until the death of President Houari Boumediene was one of the "Immortal Eight."

Bouteflika has left for France, where he is staying at the palace of former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi. There are rumors that Ahmed Draia and Mohamed Tayebi Larbi have been placed under house arrest.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS JALLUD'S TALKS WITH ALGERIAN DELEGATION

LD131846 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud held a meeting this morning with the brotherly Algerian and Libyan people's delegations at the conference hall at the People's Palace in Tripoli.

Staff-Major Jallud spoke about Arab unity as a basic need for the Arab nation as it is the sole right solution for everything that the Arab masses suffer from. He also affirmed that Arab unity is the only solution for constructing economic strength for progress and for the elimination of material backwardness. It is also the only solution for building up the military strength needed for achieving victory over our nation's enemies and facing this fierce reactionary, Zionist and imperialist onslaught. It is the only solution for achieving the moral strength needed for consolidating self-confidence and dependence on Arab potential and capabilities to establish a comprehensive and lofty structure which enables the Arab nation from [as received] proceeding with her human and civilization role.

During the meeting Staff-Major Jallud also reviewed several examples from Arab reality militarily, politically, economically, socially, intellectually and culturally indicating that the face of division is the cause of that deterioration in all these life aspects. He affirmed that any Arab country is incapable of solving her problems in any of these aspects. The solution however lies in unity based on revolution.

The Algerian and Libyan people's delegations met twice yesterday for over ten hours and resumed doing so this morning under the chairmanship of Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress on the Libyan side and 'Ali 'Ammar, a member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

In the meantime side meetings were held between the leaderships of the unions of producers, peasants, youths and women, during which views were exchanged on organizational structure of these people's mass organizations and their role in achieving the solidarity of the people in the two countries.

The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY has learned that unionist leaderships will draw up periodical programmes for regular meetings to be held in Algeria and the Jamahiriyah in order to consolidate the solidarity of the people with the aim of achieving unity between them.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RECEIVES LEADER OF CHADIAN DELEGATION

LD132032 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this morning received Imam Moussa Ibrahim of Ndjamena, head of the Chadian popular delegation which is now visiting Libya. During the meeting the tense situation in Chad was discussed. The situation arises from the existence of an unlawful government there which was formed in violation of the Kano reconciliation agreement which was signed by Chad's six neighboring states and all Chadian parties concerned.

The foreign secretary also received leaders of the various factions within the Chad National Liberation Front with whom he discussed the Chadian problem in general and the tense situation in Ndjamena in particular, which results from the struggle for power between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Quaddeimi.

AT-TURAYKI CALLS FOR REVIEW OF NONALINED MEMBERSHIP

LD132032 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, said that the time has come to redefine the meaning of the term "non-alignment" within the non-aligned movement. This, he added, has been previously requested by the Jamahiriyah at the two conferences of Algeria and Colombo.

In a recent interview with the Sri Lankan newspaper "OBSERVER", Dr At-Turayki pointed out that a number of the movement's member-states have violated the non-alignment principles. He stressed that there were only a few members not alined to either the Arab or the eastern camps while a number of others had imperialist military bases.

He said that Egypt had violated the movement's principles by signing the accords of shame and humiliation with (Israel) while the U.N. condemns racism, Zionism and all forms of occupation.

Thus, he added, Egypt's membership should be suspended from the movement and member-states should shoulder their responsibility to bring this into effect.

He stressed the necessity to give the non-aligned movement every power to carry out its responsibilities just like the Arab League has its own (?follow-up) secretariat.

He added that in case sanctions were to be imposed on any member-state, there is no article in accordance with which this could be carried out.

He said he hoped the movement would reach an agreement by which regulations to this effect could be signed, emphasizing that the movement could play its role in a positive way.

The foreign secretary criticized the super powers' right to veto, which, he said, the movement could put an end to in the future and the member-states could form a joint fund to deal with these countries' economic affairs.

The Jamahiriyah considers the non-aligned movement as a movement supporting the national struggle for nations' freedom against imperialism, for this movement has been set up by the Third World people to achieve prosperity, peace and justice throughout the world and not to establish military pacts, said Dr at-Turayki.

He then concluded by expressing his hopes that the non-alined movement would become an effective force with a key role in international security.

SUDAN

SUDAN AIRWAYS TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO LIBYA 23 JUNE

JN101142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 June--Sudan Airways will resume its direct flights between Khartoum and Tripoli, Libya, effective Saturday, 23 June. The airline will start with a weekly flight every Saturday. Sudan Airways has already made the necessary contacts with the civil aviation authorities to obtain permission to resume flights to Libya.

TUNISIA

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL SPEAKER ARRIVES IN TUNIS

JN131732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Palestine National Council speaker Khalid al-Fahum arrived in Tunis today at the head of a Palestinian parliamentary delegation to attend the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Council which are due to open in the Tunisian capital tomorrow.

SHARON SPEECH CAUSES DISRUPTION IN KNESSET ELON MORE DEBATE

TA131549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Text] A stormy debate full of foul expressions which the Knesset has not heard in recent years ensued in the course of Minister Sharon's response to the proposals for the agenda protesting the settlement in Elon More.

Minister Sharon said that Elon More is a security need and that the proposals of Yosi Sarid and Tawfiq Tubi are un-Zionist. No fifth column or a group of hypocrites would hamper Zionism, Sharon said. Later he strongly attacked the television report on the settlement, claiming that instead of filming the Elon More settlement area, the barn in the village of Ruhayb was photographed. Minister Sharon claimed that the settlement area was rocky and uncultivated--contrary to the reporter's statements--and no expropriation was affected, but only seizure.

A great storm was roused in the hall when Minister Sharon said: I saw the report prepared by the reliable reporter, Rafiq Halabi [a Druze]. Several Knesset members regarded this as a serious case of muckraking concerning the reporter and demanded that the minister take back his statement. MK's Talmi, Sarid, Grossman, Feder, Avneri and 'Atashi left the hall. MK 'Atashi said to Minister Sharon: Dirty minister, you'll regret this. 'Adi Amoray added: an infantile minister. Sarid and Avneri called at Sharon: fascist. MK Algrabli, who took the floor after Minister Sharon strongly condemned him, saying that he was ashamed. He also quoted the Knesset speaker, who said that it was shameful that the people who are supposed to be leading the country do not know a thing about courtesy.

At the beginning of the debate, MK Sarid said that Gush Emunim constitutes a threat to the country and a danger to democracy, having forced the Cabinet into agreeing to set up Elon More, thus endangering peace. Tawfiq Tubi said that the experience from Elon More shows that the autonomy is nothing but a show of crude disrespect for the Palestinians.

The proposals were defeated by a vote of 39 Coalition members against 31 from the oppos-opposition. Algrabli, from the Democratic Movement, voted along with the opposition and Glass, from the NRP, abstained.

The chairman of the Alinement faction asked the Knesset speaker to ask Minister Sharon for clarifications for what he had said in the course of the deliberations and for his refusal to apologize. 'Uzi Bar'am submitted a proposal for the agenda to condemn what he called Sharon's offensive behavior at the Knesset.

Further Details

TA131655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] When the commotion waned, the Knesset continued to discuss two additional proposals for the agenda on the same issue. Rabbi Druckman from the NRP said that the Peace Now demonstrations are very serious and harm a most vital interest of the country.

Roni Milo said that recently a Raymonda Tawil-Peace Now axis has been consolidating, led by the Alinement. This axis, he said, wishes to withdraw from Judaea and Samaria and establish a Palestinian country.

The two motions have been transferred to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

14 Jun Morning Press

TA140823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] DAVAR writes that the performance the Knesset gave to the nation of Israel yesterday was not of a very high educational quality. Those who believe that it is possible and advisable to conduct political fights in a parliamentary style last night heard with frustration the rich lexicon of epithets echoing through the assembly hall. The public would do well not to regard the style of its representatives yesterday as a perfect example of relations between a man and his colleague. The paper adds that the saddening and even embarrassing riot that occurred in the Knesset yesterday is nothing but an expression of the social-political process occurrring under our eyes in the wake of the process of the polarization of the government's policy in the territories. The process of cancelling the national consensus and of deepening the rift in the public is likely to lead to a split in the nation.

Jerusalem POST says that conducting a political argument on a cheap level of personal attack is a sure way to undermine what is left of the efficiency of parliamentary procedure. Mr Sharon is acting diligently to speed up Israeli settlement in the territories and, by so doing, he is arousing a matter which is in dispute, but legitimate: The enthusiasm for one issue which he brings to his post arouses the fear that this will irreparably damage the political and social structure. Mr Begin may be deluded into believing that he has a political asset in a man of this nature. If he is, he is badly mistaken. Mr Sharon should be held on a tight rein rather than given carte blanche to behave crudely.

HAMODI'A writes that we are accustomed to saying that the Knesset reflects society as it is. If this is what our generation is, as reflected in the Knesset yesterday, there was nothing in this to compliment its representatives, who regard themselves as the face of the generation. The paper quotes the old saying: Israel; When they climb, they climb to the heavens, and when they descend, they descend to the depths. People of taste stand appalled before the revelation of the descent to the depths as it is reflected in the institution which represents society.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that there is no excuse or pardon for the vicious statements made by the minister of agriculture in the Knesset, even if he thinks--as is his right--that settlements like Elon More will bring redemption to the country. As long as the argument is over opinions, everything is legitimate and everything is permitted. This is not the case with slanderous and vicious words of the sort used by the minister in his reply to the motions for the agenda. This is a violent style which, until not long ago, had no place in public. What happened in the Knesset yesterday is only a more serious expression of the verbal violence begun recently by Minister Sharon's colleagues in power. He was preceded by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and was followed by the prime minister, who made a violent verbal settlement of accounts with the opposition and who sat deaf and did not react, either during Tzipori's speech or when he heard Sharon's words.

In HATZOFE's view, Israel must determine firmly, right at the beginning of the negotiations over the autonomy, that the U.S. status is not one of an active, participating side, but that it represents an element taking part in the talks and, as needed, will supply its good offices. The U.S. role in the continuation of the negotiations on the question of the autonomy is as it was determined in the Camp David agreements.

Sharon on Heckling

TA140846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Even after the storm in the Knesset and after he has had a chance to calm down, the minister of agriculture is not retracting the remarks he made yesterday in the assembly in condemnation of the opposition. In a talk with our correspondent Dan Eshel last night, the minister of agriculture referred to what occurred in the assembly yesterday. [Begin recording]

[Sharon] I think that we heard very serious heckling yesterday. The Knesset is not the place for this, but this crude way of talking has, recently, been very characteristic of the opposition, and the opposition today is, in my opinion, prepared to do anything including betraying Israel's security to get back into power. Today I explained to the members of Knesset that the moment of truth has now arrived. I am referring to a problem which is the most vital one for the existence of Israel, and on these issues there is no recoiling, either from various forms of pressure or from heckling, even if it is crude. Israel's existence comes before these things.

[Eshel] You have must made a very grave accusation indeed toward the opposition. This is almost an accusation of betrayal. Do you stand by what you said?

[Sharon] Look, you said the word betrayal, not I. In my opinion we are in a period when the opposition is prepared to make every effort to return to power and it is causing damage, in my view, which is indescribable, indescribable. [end recording]

Greater Yisra'el Cable of Support

TA131745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Greater Yisra'el Movement sent a cable of encouragement to Minister Ari'el Sharon this evening. This comes after the stormy exchanges that took place in the Knesset today.

The cable reads: Good for you having torn off the mask of the anti-Zionist gang running wild in the country. This group is being aided by leftist circles in the Alinement, which are furthering the deterioration of the situation. This is what the Greater Yisra'el's cable to Minister Sharon says.

DEFINITION OF U.S. STATUS IN AUTONOMY TALKS DEMANDED

TA131156 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpts] Full coordination of moves between Egypt and the United States was revealed in the round of autonomy talks in Alexandria and this, among other things, is the basis for Israel's demand for a definition of the status of the U.S. delegation as an active partner but not as a party to the negotiations.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent comments that at the round of talks in Alexandria it was publicly confirmed that the argument over the status of the United States may be more than theoretical--in principle--than actual. However, in Israel's view, the role of the U.S. delegation should be determined precisely.

However, in internal talks in the Israeli delegation an opposite evaluation was heard, according to which the argument has an immediate, practical significance because there may be a situation in which the U.S. delegation will present a hard line--in the spirit of Egypt's positions--while the Cairo Government shows warmth toward Israel as long as the withdrawal from Sinai is in process. The Israeli delegation has tried to prevent a situation in which it will be confronted by a united position of the representatives of the United States and Egypt, with the U.S. delegation having the same status as that of Egypt.

Israel regards the United States as a mediator and supplier of good offices and not as a full party. In the deliberations a U.S. trend toward speeding up the negotiations was noted.

Opinion of U.S. Representative

TA131626 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] The U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, James Leonard, according to the impressions formed by the members of the Israeli delegation, is "not friendly"to use an understatement, and right from the beginning of the talks he began to show impatience. One of the delegation members even described some of his comments as "impudent."

Thus, for example, everyone rejected Leonard's idea to the effect that the delegation members should be forbidden to take notes during the talks. It was his opinion that the talks should not be formal, but friendly. And since they were not formal, there was no need to take notes. "What lay behind this approach--in the evaluation of several delegation members--was the belief that if there were no notes, the sides would be able to speak more freely and without fear of internal criticism in their countries, and it appears that Leonard meant Israel in particular."

The Israeli delegation was opposed to this and its spokesmen said that it was their right to take notes as they wished, even if someone thought that there was no need for notes of the talks. The U.S. trend toward being the dominant element in the autonomy negotiations also stood out in secondary matters such as, for example, the proposal that the autonomy talks should have one authorized spokesman and, of course, an American one. Israel demanded that there be three spokesmen.

13 Jun Morning Press

TA130700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The U.S. status in the autonomy talks is the major topic dealt with by the editorials.

HA'ARETZ says that only one road is open for us to diminish U.S. influence on the course of the autonomy talks and the quality of the product to be born of the autonomy: a dialog between us and Egypt.

The more successful this dialog is, the less the U.S. delegation will have to offer or demand. The more difficult the two Middle East elements find it to find a common language, the greater the U.S. influence may become. It is surely impossible to leave the U.S. delegation out of the conference, so ways had better be found to reach an understanding with Cairo in order to avoid a legal argument with Washington.

DAVAR believes no great importance should be attached to the question of the official status of the U.S. representative to the autonomy talks or to the problem of mediating between Egypt and Israel as opposed to submitting a separate U.S. proposal for the solution of disagreements. Neither Israel nor Egypt have to bend their backs to the will of the United States, and it is not to be expected that they act against what is defined by their governments as the epitome of their interests. However, the Americans play a major role in writing the partitur in the Middle East orchestra whether they are called a party or a partner to the negotiations.

HATZOFE says that we should welcome President Carter's clarification to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak about there being a limit to the direct pressure his administration can exert on the Israeli Government. It should be clear to all elements, to the U.S. administration and the Egyptian Government, that as regards settlement in Eretz-Yisra'el we shall not accept any dictates. The clearer this point is, the easier it will be to remove obstacles from the path toward understanding and peace.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS IN AL-'ARISH

TA131258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] [Words indistinct] The heads of the Israeli and Egyptian military delegations declared today there will be full cooperation between the parties in all subjects discussed in the committee. Gen Sayf ad-Din Shanaf, the head of the Egyptian delegation said that today's discussions constitute a continuation of the success characterizing the previous stages. There are no problems or difficulties, he said. Today, he added, the talks will continue about the further stages of this cooperation which characterized previous ones. Brig Gen Dov Si'on expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given the Israeli delegation in Al-'Arish saying that all arrangements made in previous sessions are working well now. Today the committee will deal with the issues of looking for missing soldiers, arrangements regarding the memorials that will remain in the Sinai and their supervision, as well as the IDF's next stage of withdrawal.

If there are any issues that have not been concluded, this does not mean there is a crisis in the talks, Brig Gen Si'on said. This means that the delegations continue, and they cannot all be concluded within a single month. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Beersheba.

The Egyptians were hospitable to the Israeli journalists. They organized a tour for the journalists in Al-'Arish, but the tour was in a well-closed Egyptian bus with an armed Egyptian guard driving in front of it. Nobody was allowed off the bus.

In Al-'Arish itself all signs of Israeli regime were erased. Some of the army buildings, which were repaired, were almost completely changed. Only here and there can one notice a Hebrew sign that has not been removed yet. The inhabitants almost did not notice the Israelis closed in the Egyptian bus.

Progress Report

TA140803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The talks in the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee are progressing well, we heard from Kamal 'Ali. Yesterday the committee held a meeting in Al-'Arish with the intention of completing and summing up its work on the matter of the evacuation of Al-'Arish. No conclusions were achieved, although the meeting was held, according to our correspondent's report, in a good, friendly atmosphere. Here is our military correspondent, Roni Daniyel, on the meetings and the differences of opinion.

[Daniyel--live or recorded] Next Tuesday the joint committee will meet for a first discussion in Beersheba and then, this is my evaluation, it will be possible to sign the report of the joint conclusions on the first evacuation phase. Yesterday, in Al-'Arish, rapprochement was achieved by both sides, but there are still differences of approach which are preventing agreement. The two chairmen agreed not to publish the issues on which there is disagreement to permit a discussion in an atmosphere as relaxed as possible. I have learned that the issues which are preventing signature are mainly technical. This is what is causing the optimism that the matters will be settled at the next meeting.

Thirteen days before the implementation of the next phase of the evacuation of Sinai it is not at all clear whether this will indeed take place. The military appendix to the peace agreement states that every 2 months Israel will evacuate a slice of Sinai. It has not yet been determined whether this is figured from the day of signing or from the day the treaty was ratified, and nothing has yet been agreed upon. One way or another, zone two of the evacuation, that is the one next to the oil strip, will be evacuated. The IDF will fulfill this task even if it is in less than 2 weeks. In the area to be evacuated there are few civilians and few military camps. The evacuation process will be simple and will not present difficulties.

It is possible that next week Israeli and Egyptian civilian teams will meet for a discussion on several questions which have remained open. Police personnel from both sides will meet and determine procedures for dealing with the problem of the smugglers and infiltrators from both sides who are ignoring the new border. It has been agreed that the Israeli electricity corporation will supply Al-'Arish with electricity in case of a hitch. The arrangements have not yet been concluded. The Syrian-African Rift Fever which is bothering both sides will be the issue for a meeting between health and veterinary elements. These meetings, as I said, have already been planned for next week.

HA'ARETZ ARTICLE COMMENTS ON BURG-DAYAN DISPUTE

TA131254 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 79 p 11 TA

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "Impudent Ministers"]

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs and the interior are impudent ministers. They exchange roles while scorning the public and harming state affairs. The personal relations between them and the amount of cooperation between their ministries, as a result of the enmity exposed by their new roles, are a striking revelation of a petty war of the Jews at the expense of the interests of all.

Because of the prime minister's Coalition considerations and the personal aims of the foreign minister, the minister of the interior has become Israel's main autonomy negotiator. Moshe Dayan did not want to assume the chairmanship of the Israeli negotiating team because he was opposed to the swollen composition of the Israeli representation (six ministers and another three advisers) and because he was angered by the restriction of his possible moves by the prime minister's constant supervision and the need for constant authorization by the full Cabinet.

Begin did not plead much with Dayan to retract his opposition and gave the mission to Dr Yosef Burg. So the minister of the interior was taken away from a job in which he had, on the surface, become an expert over his 30 years of service, in order to begin to deal, at this advanced stage in his public career, with the most sensitive and problematic issue confronting the State of Israel: the autonomy.

It is unnecessary to expand on Dr Burg's skill in coping with the burden. The minister of the interior is, it is true, a man with a moderate temperament, a lover of verbal brilliance and a man with a broad education, but he has never dealt with political negotiations. It is unnecessary to say that he has never negotiated with an Arab element, except that this deficit has been compounded by something grave which is worth indicating. During the coming year Dr Burg will have to cut himself off from the affairs of his ministry and devote all his strength to the complicated autonomy negotiations. Even someone who has long been casting doubts on Dr Burg's devotion to the internal affairs in his charge cannot remain indifferent to the strange appearance of the situation in which the minister of the interior--even superficially--will cease dealing with his ministry's affairs.

These, gentlemen, are not minor affairs. Dr Burg, for example, is in charge of the police. The police is in charge of coping with organized crime and the curbing of violence and crime. How can Dr Burg deal with this when his interests will necessarily be directed toward Dr Butrus Ghali, Mr Mustafa Khalil and to the Egyptian positions in the autonomy negotiations?

During the coming year Dr Burg will have to sit every 2 weeks at meetings with the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. Between meetings he will have to convene the committee of six to discuss the positions it must take toward the joint talks with the Americans and the Egyptians. Every couple of days he will have to report to Mr Menahem Begin about what is happening, since everyone knows that without the blessing of the prime minister the Israeli delegation will not take one new step.

I have not mentioned the tension which the minister of the interior experienced before every session, over whether Moshe Dayan would appear. I have ignored the need imposed upon him to learn by heart all the clauses of the Camp David agreements and to get right down to the fundamental Israeli intentions in the formulations of the peace agreement touching on the autonomy. In brief, Dr Burg will be a very busy man over the next year and it cannot be assumed that he will be able to free himself to supervise his ministry.

The need to satisfy the NRP and the personal pleasure Dr Burg gets out of his new status as a figure which the international community will get to know more and more are apparently more important than his business as minister of the interior. Dr Burg has remained at the head of the ministerial negotiating team. The director general of his ministry, Hayim Kubersky, accompanies him to meetings (Burg claims that he is his chief adviser).

Commander Arye Ivtzan, the commander of the southern police district has also been harnessed to the new effort laid upon Dr Burg. The Ministry of the Interior spokesman, a nice boy called Yehezqel Lavi, briefs journalists on sensitive foreign affairs. To prevent exaggerated hitches, the minister of the interior has recruited Dan Patir, the prime minister's spokesman, so that he can maintain contact with the foreign press on the matter of the autonomy negotiations.

At the other end, Moshe Dayan is playing the part of the rebuked soloist. His demands to be the star actor in the negotiations were not accepted and he declares "anger" at the minister of the interior. Up to now Dayan has not appeared at any meeting of the committee of six. It is true that he went to Alexandria yesterday, but he did so only after direct pressure was applied by the prime minister. Dayan is also instructing his ministry not to be generous in cooperating with the Ministry of the Interior in dealing with the organization of the negotiations.

Since the Ministry of the Interior is in charge of this issue, Dr Burg and his aides are being forced to cope with problems and issues with which they have never been faced: the organization of international conferences, replying to journalists on a delicate political issue, the hospitality for a foreign statesman and so on. The Ministry of the Interior's cries for help are only being given a penny-pinching response by the Foreign Ministry.

And so, on the most important political issue confronting Israel, it is not the foreign minister who is dealing with it. Dayan's involvement in the negotiations is purely formal and his actual participation is the end result of the amount of pressure the prime minister puts on him every two weeks. The minister of the interior is abandoning, even in practice, the issues of the quality of the environment, planning, the registration of the inhabitants, the police and all the other spheres over which he is in charge to be Israel's main negotiator on the main political issue it will be dealing with over the coming year.

IDF INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DISCUSSES TERRORISTS, UNIFIL

TA121916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] The people serving in the intelligence corps are marked by devotion, a sense of mission and professionalism, and they are the dearest asset of the intelligence corps. This was said today by the head of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, at a conference of military correspondents to mark Intelligence Corps Day which will take place at the end of the week. Our correspondent Meron Tzur spoke with Major General Sagi. [Begin recording]

[Question] Major General Sagi, in southern Lebanon the terrorists are trying to infiltrate into the Christian enclaves, trying, in fact, to neutralize the activity of the UNIFIL force. That is on the one hand. On the other, they are organizing, maybe in those same naval bases along the coast, for possible strikes against Israel. What can you say today about the terrorist deployment in southern Lebanon in the wake of the IDF attacks in the area and our attempts to disrupt this deployment?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we are now confronting a growing wave of terror in its many varieties since the signing of the peace agreement.

There are attempts in all spheres: attempts via the UNIFIL, in which, as you pointed out, they try to infiltrate UNIFIL, and the targets, by the way, are not only us, the targets are also the Christians who are in the enclaves; or attempts via the sea--witnessed only this week--last week we saw the sinking of that Katyusha-carrying speedboat that tried to penetrate our coast; or attempts via other ways. All in all, the terrorists' position, given the decision they have made to increase strikes against Israel, is to direct all their efforts toward succeeding in carrying out these strikes. On the other hand, I can point out that the level of failure, the disruption, the deterrence that IDF actions have caused this enormous effort, or this great effort, show their signs in the street. In general, the public does not yet feel the enormous effort being made in order to increase terror activity in Eretz Yisra'el and this is, perhaps, the greatness of these actions. [end recording]

Our correspondent adds that the terrorists in southern Lebanon have in the last few weeks kidnaped UN personnel, with their weapons and vehicles, on several occasions and are plotting against UNIFIL personnel. Recently, an officer from the Dutch unit was kidnaped and only released after a severe exchange of words between the UNIFIL command and the terrorists. Our correspondent points out that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim did not mention the terrorists' repeated plotting against UNIFIL forces in the report he submitted to the Security Council for the debate on the extension of the force's mandate in southern Lebanon.

Further Comment

TA122158 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The head of the intelligence branch in the general staff headquarters, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, said today he believed that, following the peace with Egypt, intelligence ties will be developed between the two countries. At a conference of military correspondents to mark Intelligence Corps Day, Major General Sagi said that the corps is making an interim deployment which will answer the problem of deterrence during the withdrawal from Sinai until a permanent deterrent deployment is set up for the period of peace. Here is the report by our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir. [begin videotape]

[Nir] In the coming years, the intelligence corps will have to get used to the new surroundings of peace. First and foremost, this means dividing the intelligence efforts in a different way: more emphasis on the eastern front and, along with this, a saving of efforts on the Egyptian front. All in all, the peaceful relations may also lead to intelligence ties, the head of the intelligence branch hopes and believes.

[Sagi] I hope that in future, when peace is fully established, there will be cooperation in intelligence. I think that this is important for countries which maintain friendly relations; they should also have exchanges of assessments by the nonpolitical elements, by the elements responsible for decision in the various countries. To my regret, the reply to your question must at present be in the negative.

[Nir] Parallel with the increased effort to determine intentions on the Egyptian front, the head of the intelligence branch places great stress on the constant war against the terrorists. Despite the latest declarations, Major General Sagi says the terrorists have not made a significant retreat from southern Lebanon.

[Sagi] In practice, in the field, this is being done symbolically.

A few offices have been evacuated, but most of the command posts and the organizations and all the rest are still where they were.

[Nir] At any rate, over the next 5 years--5 years during which the peace will be tested and its stability examined--intelligence will have to compensate for the loss of the deterrent areas of Sinai.

[Sagi] The interim deployment which has been made and which will continue and be improved must in a relatively short time give a reply, not necessarily the full one but a reasonable one, on the level of our coverage of Egypt.

[Nir] Next year is a very special one in the life of the intelligence corps: the beginning of intelligence ties, a remodeling of the deterrent deployment in the south, and, perhaps more important than these, a scrupulous check of the countries and elements now opposed to the peace process and a search for warlike intentions or, maybe, for cracks in the wall of enmity. [end videotape]

WEIZMAN OPPOSES JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN WEST BANK TOWNS

TA131329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The defense minister is opposed to Jewish settlement inside Arab towns in Judaea and Samaria. This was stated today by 'Ezer Weizman when he appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Our correspondent in the Knesset Arye Golan reports about the meeting of the committee.

[Golan--begin recording] 'Ezer Weizman expressed his negative view about Jewish settlement inside towns such as Nabulus, Hebron and Janin. This was in answer to a question posed to him by a committee member, MK Yosef Tamir. Tamir claimed that Gush Emunim opened an offensive against the government so that it would allow it to settle in Arab towns. Tamir further asked the defense minister about the security reasons leading to the approval of the settlement in Elon More. I expressed my personal view about this to the government, Weizman answered, and after the Cabinet's decision, I have nothing to add.

Also MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the NRP Knesset member, announced he is opposed to Jewish settlement in Arab towns. We have a right to settle there and anywhere else, Ben-Me'ir said, but now we should settle near the Arab towns and not inside them.

During the meeting an argument developed between the supporters and opponents of settlement in Judaea and Samaria. Knesset members Yuga'el Horowitz, Rabbi Druckman, Eytan Livni and Yosef Rom accused Peace Now of disturbances and opposition to the Cabinet's legal decisions. Knesset members Me'ir Talmi and Yosi Sarid contended that Gush Emunim does not recognize the state's laws and imposes its will on the government. MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir reacted fiercely making it clear he objects to any attempt to dictate moves to the Cabinet. In our camp, Ben-Me'ir said, there are phenomena which we condemn such as the girl who spat on the defense minister in the Ne'ot Sinai vegetable garden and offered him salty coffee in Elon More. The Elon More people should have reservations about her actions. This is a stain to all.

We accused the other extreme, the Peace Now Movement members, of an attempt to forcefully change Cabinet decisions and attacked the Knesset members who went to demonstrate in Elon More, a settlement that was set up according to the Cabinet's decision. Ben-Mo'ir claimed: Hammer and myself did not demonstrate against Cabinet decisions in Samaria. On one matter at least there was unanimity in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today: It is absolutely necessary to maintain law and order in Judaea and Samaria without discrimination between Jews and Arabs.

Where have we come to, if there has already been a case of hurling a stone at Maj Gen Dani Mat, one of the committee members asked? Where have we come to? The defense minister's reply: Well then, there are Arabs who threw a stone at Mat and there are Jews who spat at the defense minister, and nobody asked me whether I preferred a stone or spit. I might have chosen the stone, Weizman said. [end recording]

VILLAGERS COMPLAIN ABOUT LAND SEIZED FOR ELON MORE

TA131033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Inhabitants of the villages of Rujayb and ('Uwarta) claim that the land seized for establishing the Elon More settlement is an area of 1,300 dunams, not 800 dunams, as was reported at first.

Twenty-two inhabitants of the village of ('Uwarta) (south of Rujayb) were told about the seizure of an area of about 330 dunams belonging to them, and 41 of the inhabitants of Rujayb village were told about the seizure of about 1,000 dunams owned by them.

So far the owners of the seized lands have not submitted an appeal to the Supreme Court, but it has been reported that they are organizing to submit an appeal for a restraining order which would halt work on the spot.

Over the last 2 weeks the military authorities have made a series of concessions to the women and children who have taken over the Hadassah building in Qiryat Arba'. [as published] The women have been permitted to go in and out of the place almost without restrictions and their husbands have also been permitted to visit the building.

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH RAKAH

TA132116 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 13 Jun--A delegation representing the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee arrived in Israel for talks with the RAKAH Central Committee. Among its members are (Grisha) Iribadzhakov, a member of the Central Committee; Boris Abramov, the editor of NOVO VREME; and (Grisha Kachamarskiy).

The guests emphasized that their party and RAKAH are of the same opinion with respect to the situation in the Middle East and general questions of peace. The members of the delegation also said that they wished to get to know Israel, the people in Israel, their struggle and their life. They were interested in meeting with various circles of the Israeli public.

Answering a question about their attitude to the peace agreement signed between Egypt and Israel. the head of the delegation replied: "We are of the opinion that this agreement will not solve the painful problems of attaining real peace among the nations of the Middle East. The problems must be solved, in general, in the basis of a comprehensive peace which would fulfill the requirements and the national rights for self-determination of both the Palestinian Arab people and the Israeli people. We believe that only the framework of a comprehensive peace could bring peace and tranquillity to the area for the benefit of all the nations and countries. Only then will it be possible to reach cooperation, understanding and peaceful coexistence."

RUSSIAN CHURCH DELEGATION ARRIVES ON PILGRIMAGE

TA101812 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jun 79 p 16 TA

[By Dan Arkin]

[Text] "Now is the time to improve the relations between the Soviet Union and Israel, and I believe the relations will indeed improve one day," Bishop (Iob Mazraiesk) said on Friday. He had arrived on a pilgrimage as the head of a 13-member delegation of senior clergymen from the Russian (Pravoslav) church.

Replying to a question on the improvement of Israeli-Soviet relations, Bishop (Iob) clarified that he has come to the country on a religious rather than political mission and that he has a deep desire to visit the Christian holy sites. As for his impressions from the enthusiastic reaction to Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, the Russian bishop said: "The head of the Catholic Church, the pope, has served as a priest in Poland, and now, in his current position, he has the opportunity to visit his parish, which he has been away from a long time."

The delegation of Russian clergymen, the largest which has so far arrived in Israel, includes senior representatives from the (Pravoslav) church regions of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Kursk, as well as several heads of monasteries.

The clergymen will visit the holy places. They will also visit the western wall and Yad Vashem [memorial for the holocaust victims in Jerusalem] and meet with the mayor of Jerusalem.

Religious Affairs Ministry Director General Yisra'el Lippel, who welcomed them at Ben-Gurion Airport, said that the clergymen will be asked to recommend back home that the prisoners of Zion still in jail in the Soviet Union be released. They will also be asked to investigate the condition of the tomb of Rabbi Nahman from Wroclaw in the Ukrainian town of Gomel.

Bishop (Mazraiesk) told me that it is an ancient tradition among the members of the Russian church to make a pilgrimage during the Christian festival of Pentecost and come to Palestine. When the director general of the Ministry for Religious Affairs commented that the holy places are in Israel and that there is no such place as Palestine, the Russian bishop replied: "I am using the biblical term, not the political term."

The Russian delegation was received by members of the Russian Church in Israel as well as by senior clergymen from the Greek-Orthodox Church in Israel.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADORS

LD131228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] As broadcast in previous news bulletins, on Monday 11 June Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni while accompanied by some new Iranian ambassadors to various countries of the world. At this visit, the leader of Iran Islamic revolution addressed the new Iranian ambassadors, and said: [announcer read]

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. It is important for you to think of the time of the shah and his father, and what happened in Iran. Following the foundless alien propaganda, they acted so as to take away our substance--to the extent that most of us are not prepared to accept anything other than the above viewpoint. Many of us imagine that we have been transformed from an Iranian into a Westerner in the sense that a man no longer accepts himself, but only accepts the alien in him, and takes his place. It is a great danger. One could say that they have been brainwashed and washed of their spirituality and humanity and have only put the West in its place. Whereas we see that this progress does not move in the direction of civilization, but towards barbarity. My interpretation is that the U.S. and other Western and Eastern countries have made progress in the sense that they have changed humans into savage beasts. Everything have done is for savagery--I do not mean the nations, but their governments. All thoughts have been focused on this: to manufacture an instrument of mass killing whose crushing quality is greater than before. In other words, they seek to manufacture individuals who are like savage beasts, or even worse. They drag civilization into savagery.

The leader of the Iran Islamic revolution went on to say: Is it civilization to induce people to jump at each other's throats so that they can slay each other teeth and nail? As opposed to this civilization, there are God's teachings which teach human beings to live in peace alongside one another. We ought to try to preserve our independence of thought. Gentlemen, those of you who are going abroad to the Western countries should bear in mind not to nurture any longer the hypocracy that the previous governments maintained: They did anything they were told to do. Just as the Iranian minister refused the U.S. ambassador, the United States can do nothing, and can accomplish nothing. Imam Khomeyni told the new ambassadors: When you go to your embassies, you too should act as reformed human beings in your posts and places of duty.

You ought to be independent and brave. The achievements of the people of your country surprised the world. When you go there, you will see how they respect you and your nation. But it is possible that governments may wish to resort to abuse again. You must stand firm against them, and settle issues in a serious manner like one superpower facing another, and not as weak facing strong. Right now, we ought not to show any weakness. We have rid ourselves of the superpowers and we are independent.

Address to Military Officers

LD132350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent's report, the commander and noncommissioned officers of the Tabriz army were received by and had talks with Imam Khomeyni.

During the meeting the imam addressed a speech to the commander and noncommissioned officers of the Tabriz army:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I am grateful to you gentlemen who have been kind enough to pay me a visit during which we have been talking in a brotherly fashion. I think the present moment is a sensitive juncture for all, particularly the garrisons in Azarbayjan.

Although we have heard that the shah's regime has gone and will never return and that the hands of the foreigners have been cut short and--God willing--will never come back, unfortunately the strata and persons who used to make unlawful profits, whether in government offices, in the army, or elsewhere, are once again entertaining the thought of bringing back the blueprint of the former regime. They cannot do so, and since they cannot they will seek to weaken the country since this Islamic movement does not allow anyone to make unlawful use of the situation. These people are after precisely such unlawful use. It is for this reason that such putrid roots exist in all the strata. We should be vigilant and we should neutralize this plot which is being hatched both within and outside the country. We must not allow these people to grow and we should destroy these roots from this very moment. This is a faith that stands above all else and after this we should preserve the unity of the word. As you have noticed, the nation, with its faith in God and the unity of the word, has pushed aside the superpowers. You know that more than a few Islamic governments and superpowers supported the former shah. They all sent me messages, particularly the United States. They wanted him to stay to the extent that he even attempted a scheme in which he would be allowed to remain while all power would be concentrated in our hands. But I knew that this was a lie designed to allow him to continue his reign. Nevertheless, these powers were powerless to keep him in place because the people considered martyrdom as a victory for themselves. When a nation considers martyrdom as a victory for itself it then follows this path. Such a nation cannot be answered by artillery and tanks--just as it proved to be impossible.

It has now been noticed that a certain degree of dissolution has occurred. This dissolution results from the fact that the people consider themselves triumphant and they are therefore displaying a certain degree of weakness and emphasizing such personal matters as the fact that they do not own houses, their salaries are small, they want better grades and similar arguments that did not exist during the revolution. But now that we have reached a certain place and defeated the adversary the people have returned to their original positions and to what they used to think about. This occurs with every revolution. However, it should be known that after a period of time the needs and requirements will be satisfied. Now is the time for the Islamic Republic. A vote has only been given to the Islamic Republic, but the Islamic Republic itself is still not here.

We should apply Islam just as it was in the dawn of Islam. This requires absolute seriousness among all the strata. We all bear a momentous responsibility at this time. I, as a seminarist living in Qom, and you who are in sensitive centers, all have responsibilities, if we show weakness those same roots might grow stronger and join forces and thereby bring about a disturbance and create trouble for the realm and for us. I should carry out my seminarist duty and you who are in the army should carry out your military duty. This is how people were in the dawn of Islam, when the head of the army was a congregational prayer leader. When they sent Malik al-Ashtar he was the head of the army, the governor of such and such a place and was also the congregational prayer leader, including on Fridays, this was because there is a difference between the position of the army under Islam and under other regimes. This ambience is one of love. Is this better, or the atmosphere of terror whereby when one of you used to arrive everyone used to be afraid? An atmosphere of friendship and love creates greater tranquillity in your souls. Or do you think it would be better if the people took to their heels when you arrived?

When the army has become an Islamic one the head of the army should be such a person that others will follow his example, so that when he arrives at a place he will be showered with flowers--just as happened recently.

These satans who used to create an atmosphere of terror, they did this because they were traitors and feared that the people might want to regain their rights. But the Islamic army, since it has not betrayed the people and has served them instead, has no fear whatsoever of the people. Furthermore, the people do not fear them; they mutually support one another. When a brother feels support he knows it comes from a brother. Is it better for the people to support you or to turn their back on you? If this man, who governed for 30-odd years, had extended the advice of the religious leaders and paid attention to and served the nation, would he have fallen?

You should do something to win the love of the people. The army should serve the nation and the country, just as at the dawn of Islam. We all are brothers standing shoulder to shoulder and the army should stand by the nation and associate with it.

The most noble Prophet, who was the head of Islam, used to come to the mosque and sit and then his companions would sit around him. They were together and their meeting was such that an outsider who might enter would not recognize who was the Prophet. This was how they treated society. It became such [under the shah's regime] that when somebody came in he would face a thousand (?screenings and the question of) where would he be sitting.

When the Muslims defeated that great empire they practiced mercy among themselves at the behest of the Koran but were severe to others. Our army, too, should be like this. In other words, you should consider the nation as your own family. Just as you behave toward your dhildren and brothers, you should behave toward the people. However, when the foreigner attacks you or wants to attack you, there you should be fierce and tough. It should not be that when you corner the weak you inflict harm whereas when someone gives a single shout you take to your heels. We saw for ourselves that when the meek came on the scene the officers did not resist more than 3 hours and all fled. I saw those who fled their posts in Tehran itself. All the officers fled from Tehran and headed for Esfahan. Why? Because these people had neither a national base nor military power. Reza Khan asked: Why did this happen so quickly? He was told: We were being courteous, otherwise we would have fled during the very first attack which did not last more than 3 hours; they came from one side and we fled to the other.

This was because there was no military power, just fear.

An Islamic military man considers martydom as life for himself. A man who considers martyrdom as life stands up to others and gains martyrdom. But a person whose eye is dazzled by the gaudy tinsel of materialism and has no faith in his heart--well should there be a bit of noise in Tabriz he would take to his heels for Tehran. Consider martyrdom as a victory for yourselves. You are now the soldiers of Islam and I hope that your names will be entered in the annals of the imam of the era, may God's peace be upon him. May God protect you all! May you achieve success! I hope that what certain corrupt elements in Tabriz and Azarbayjan are saying is not true. I am the servant of all. I am the servant of the religious community. And in this service I hope that we will be able to achieve our goal. We are all servants of Islam. Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you.

Address to Merchants

ID132202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 79 ID

[Text] According to a PARS report a number of Revolutionary Guards and the bazaar merchants of Tehran were received today by Imam Khomeyni and met and talked with him. During the meeting, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I hope that all of us will be the guardians of the illustrious religion of Islam. May God, the Almighty, the blessed, register your names in the list of the guards of Islam and the friends of the family of the Prophet, may God's peace be upon him. Of course, all strata of the nation are the guards of the revolution. All our youth took part in this movement and I hope that this participation will continue. The important thing for us is to know our duty at present and in the future. All that has gone before has been, thanks to God, very good. However, the important thing is to know our duty at present and in the future. Our aim was not only to vote for the Islamic Republic and then leave the scene. We want an Islamic Republic in which all the laws of Islam are carried out; not only in Iran, but in other countries, also. Our nation has become free. But what should we do with this freedom? Now that we are free, should we abandon all the restrictions, say all that we wish to say, write all that we wish to write, do everything we wish, even if it is against the nation and against Islam and the holy Koran? Is this the meaning of freedom in the Islamic Republic? The freedom that Islam has given us is freedom within the limits of the law. It is the same throughout the world, freedom is within the limits of the law. We cannot break the law in the name of freedom. It is not freedom when you stand on the street corner and curse everyone passing by or, God forbid, beat them with a stick saying, I am free. It is not freedom when you pick up your pen and write whatever you like, even if it is harmful to Islam and to law. God tests us for the freedom he has given us. The gifts of God for his creatures are his tests to see whether we misuse these gifts or whether we are grateful. The misuse of his gifts occur when we base our freedom upon unseemly acts. Being thankful for God' gifts is to use this freedom for what God, the Almighty, the blessed, has commanded us to do. If we show treason toward freedom, this gift of God, it is possible for God, the Amighty, the blessed, to take back his gift. We will then return to the former condition. It is a misuse of fr dom to overcharge and say, I am free, and do great injustice to the poor people. Overcharging and unjust profits in transactions are not acceptable to human intelligence and will not lead to the satisfaction of God, the Almighty, the blessed. We should transform the bazaars into Islamic bazaars. Everything in an Islamic Republic should conform to Islam. Its offices should be Islamic. We need change. The Ministry of Justice should be Islamic. The judges should be the judges that Islam has prescribed, which so far has not happened. Our education should be Islamic, and escape its present form which is dependent upon colonialism.

It is the duty of the governor of the time to prevent injustice. It is possible that we may give permission to prevent the injustice, that is, the overcharging which takes place in the bazaar. Are we free to sell heroin? Are we free to sell opium? Are we free to open gambling houses? Are we free to open a wine shop? This is not freedom. These freedoms are individual freedoms. In islam freedom is within the laws of Islam. They talk of a democratic republic. This is what they want. The centers of prostitution should be closed. Our youth should not enter places of prostitution. They have created corruption in our youth.

They have made them heroin and opium addicts. They have made them gamblers and wine drinkers. They have struck a great blow to our country. They have taken our human resources from us. They have wasted our human resources. In the Islamic Republic human resources should be preserved, protected and be put in the right course so that our country can be saved. At present, we have a country in which human resources have been destroyed, especially in the past 50 years when this criminal father and son, the shah and his father, ruled our country. You should now take a lamp and seek to find a human being. They did not allow our universities to be human and Islamic. The centers of prostitution in Iran were more numerous than libraries. I hope this has now been changed. In any case, the damage which was done to Iran through the loss of human resources is greater than the economic and other losses which were inflicted upon the Iranian nation.

Economic loss can be restored but as far as human resources are concerned it takes many long years for one human being to come to maturity. I hope that in the same way that you are guardians of Islam, you will also be guardians of yourselves and your own desires. Don't allow your lusts to become dominant. Put a harness on your lusts so that they may obey Islam and act according to what God has ordained. May God make all of you successful. I hope that this country will be put right and that all of you will achieve salvation. May God's peace and his benediction be upon you.

KHOMEYNI EXEMPTS ISLAMIC BANK FROM NATIONALIZATION

LD132204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the orders of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the Islamic Bank of Iran has been exempted from the regulation concerning the nationalization of the country's banks. The provisional office of this bank has issued an announcement on this subject:

In His Exalted name, bearing in mind that the establishment of the Islamic Bank of Iran was based upon the permission granted by the leadership, following the nationalization of banks this morning two of the founding members of the Islamic Bank of Iran were received by the imam and asked for his instructions concerning the continuation of the work of the Islamic Bank of Iran. At this meeting it was said that as the Islamic Bank of Iran has been established on Islamic laws and regulations it is exempted from the law on the nationalization of the banks. Imam Khomeyni issued orders that this matter should be brought to the public notice as soon as possible.

ARREST OF IRAQI RELIGIOUS LEADER SADR CONDEMNED

Shari'at-Madati Cables Iraqi Ayatollah

LD131908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A telegram was communicated today by His Great Excellency Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari to the holy city of An-Najaf addressed to Ayatollah Khoi. The telegram reads:

His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Abolqasem Khoi--May his blessings endure: After conveying to your good self salaams and greetings, I wish to point out that the arrest of Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, who is the support of the people and the tension and anxiety in holy An-Najaf have been a cause for regret.

The religious community in Qom and the Muslim people of Iran are anxious and worried and we hope that as a result of action by your excellency the quarrel will come to an end and that his grace may safely return to An-Najaf. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari.

Shirazi Condemns Arrest

JN121945 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Iranian news agency PARS reports that His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdollah Shirazi has sent a cable to An-Najaf al-Ashraf in which he expressed his regret and sorrow over the arrest of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr. His eminence strongly condemned the savage behavior and criminal acts of the traitor imperialist agents in Iraq.

His Eminence Ayatollah Shirazi warned the Iraqi officials against such unlawful acts. He said the Iraqi people must be given the freedom to determine their own course, express their opinions and make decisions.

The cable says: The continuation of this savage behavior, the implementation of the bad, mean imperialist plans, the fighting of religion and the crushing of Muslims will lead to a worse situation and grave consequences.

His Eminence Ayatollah Shirazi expressed his appreciation for the zealous Iraqi people in their struggle against injustice and tyranny and in defending the Iranian Islamic Republic, which emerged as a result of the noble Iranian people's genuine struggle under the leadership of their ulema.

Shirazi Appeal to Iraqi People

JN131946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Shirazi has addressed a statement to the Muslim Iraqi people in which he said: Peace be with you. The arrest of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr has greatly disturbed us and all religious and public circles. It is a grave precedence for the sanctity of men of religion to be violated at a time when the nation is in great need of their leadership and when Muslims are facing many dangers from East and West.

It is the duty of the Muslim Iraqi people and all members of the Islamic nation to act quickly to save Ayatollah Sadr.

REPLY TO ARTICLE IN IRAQ'S ATH-THAWRAH REPORTED

LD131926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1615 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on ATH-THAWRAH article]

[Text] In today's issue of ETTELA'AT we read: ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the ruling Ba'th Party of Iraq, has warned the Iranian leaders not to play with fire in their relations with Iraq.

This is Iraq's first reaction to Iran's accusation concerning the violation of Iranian airspace by Iraqi planes and the bombardment of Iran's Kurdish villages. Iraq has denied these accusations.

ATH-THAWRAH, addressing the Iranian leaders, writes: Don't get involved in this dangerous gamble against Iraq and do not allow vain thoughts to mislead you because this gamble is far more dangerous than you have been led to believe. ATH-THAWRAH writes that the shah's regime used religion against Iraq and employed a number of clergymen for this purpose.

Again, in ETTELA'AT we read: The ambassador of the Iraqi Government, in his meeting with the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has formally apologized for the bombardments by Iraqi planes of the border areas which has taken place during the past few days and described them as mistakes. He expressed the willingness of the Iraqi Government to pay compensation for all the damages. The Iraqi ambassador in Iran agreed to formally express the views of the Government of Iraq in writing to the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KEYHAN, in its commentary today entitled "Who is Playing With Fire", writes: The anti-Islamic and antipeople Ba'thist regime of Iraq, relying on cannons and tanks and making use of terror, torture and intimidation, is trying to protect the tottering foundation of its rule. Faced with the formation of the Islamic movement of Iran and its spread throughout the region, which has caused consternation to the Ba'thists, they have been overcome by such a fear that they have unwisely engaged in idle talk and babbling nonsence, and vain imaginings are passing through their minds. It seems that because they do not have a true appreciation and understanding of our great Islamic movement they have engaged in these baseless imaginations. Our Islamic movement which has sprung from the depths of the beliefs and the conscience of our people and which has now overcome the greatest fortress of imperialism in this region and is going to destroy all the evil effects of the tyranny of imperialism from the masses of the region, is so vast and great that it has it within its power to create terror in all the agents of imperialism, such as the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

TEHRAN WARNS IRAQI AUTHORITIES OF FOLLOWING SHAH'S PATH

JN132200 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Since the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the ruling Iraqi authorities in Baghdad have been looking for the right opportunity to avenge the banished shah. The day has come when these authorities dropped their false mask of patriotism and hostility to imperialism and showered our peaceful people with a hail of napalm bombs.

The Muslim Iraqi people, both Arabs and Kurds, know well why the ruling regime in Baghdad is hostile to our triumphant revolution. This regime, which is full of hatred for Islam and Muslims and which is drowning in the sea of haughtiness, has not benefitted at all from the lesson taught to the Pahlavi regime when our people crushed its bones.

Our relations with Iraq are defined by the principles we believe in and cannot deviate from. These principles are known to the Iraqi authorities, who are continuously violating them by flexing their feeble muscles. How does Baghdad want our relations with it to be? Does it want us to condone the smuggling of tons of Kalashnikovs across our borders into Khuzestan? Or does it want us to condone the Iraqi planes' strafing of our villages in broad daylight?

The Iraqi authorities must distinguish between two types of relationships. There is our relationship with the authorities based on Islamic values we believe in and cannot change. There is also our relationship with the Muslim Iraqi people, the extent of which is known to the Iraqi authorities. These authorities know well how all the Iraqi people were closely following the reports of our evolution.

When we triumphed, the Iraqi people considered our victory as theirs. The Iraqi authorities will not forget the massive public demonstrations in Al-Kazimiyah, An-Najaf, Karbala' and Al-Kufah denouncing the At-Tikriti air raids on the Iranian people.

The loyalty which the Muslim Iraqi people harbor for the Islamic revolution in Iran and its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni is something which the Baghdad rulers cannot fathom, because they are the faction which has been and still is detached from the aspirations and principles of the Muslim Iraqi people. Therefore, they know nothing about the heroic Iraqi people of the mighty upheavals. The authorities' ignorance of these potent factors in the minds of the people will eventually lead to an explosion as was the case in Iran. [passage omitted]

We are certain that the Iraqi authorities no longer know the people well. Proof of this is that a few days ago these authorities arrested a great religious authority in An-Najaf al-Ashraf without considering the consquences of such rash behavior. Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr is very well known to the Iraqis because of his social and political status among the masses. The arrest of such a man without any logical excuse will definitely turn the masses against the authorities, and this is what has actually happened. Demonstrations have been staged in most Iraqi cities. The same thing happened in Iran when the shah's authorities committed the crime of arresting Ayatollah Khomeyni 16 years ago. That step was the first nail to be hammered into the coffin of the regime. [passage omitted]

It is this irresponsible behavior by the Iraqi authorities that is pushing Iraqi-Iranian relations to a deadend. Such behavior is not in Iraq's interest at all. It is better for the Iraqi authorities to reconsider their position and stop their terrorism against Iraqi strugglers. Let the Iraqi authorities learn their lesson from what has happened to the agent shah.

Iraqi Interference Scored

JN132014 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The official paper of the Iraqi Ba'th Party has warned Iran against playing with fire. It also called upon the Iranian leaders to stop playing this dangerous and shameful game. By the dangerous and shameful game, the Iraqi paper means, of course, Iran's condemnation of the Iraqi strafing of peaceful Iranian villages.

The Iraqi rulers must be dreaming, because one single glance at Iran today will show them that the Iranian people cannot remain silent for a single moment on matters concerning their rights and will never be decived by the false excuses of the unjust. The Iranian people have indeed played with fire and fought its red hot flames in order to extricate their rights from the very heart of this fire and stifle the lives of those who started the fire.

Those sleepy people who seem to be unable to comprehend the Islamic revolution and its concepts, which are against injustice and tyranny, must awaken to see how the Iranian people have waged their war--not like their alleged devastating wars against Zionism and Eastern and Western imperialism--and how the Islamic revolution has begun to produce splendid results.

It is better for the Iraqi Government which is coveting Iranian territory, to think about its own people and to consider the injustice and discrimination it is practicing in its own country and remember what happens to despots.

TEHRAN PAPER WELCOMES IRAQI 'ISLAMIC UPRISING'

JN132050 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURIA ESLAMI comments on the reports coming from Iraq. The paper says: The Iraqi Ba'thist Government's actions in arresting Ayatollah Sadr, opening fire on Muslim demonstrators in Iraq, declaring a state of emergency in An-Najaf, Al-Kufah and Karbala' and closing the doors of the holy places in An-Najaf and Karbala' do not come as a surprise to anyone. After all, it was this government which previously detained Ayatollah Sadr in 1974, executed five of his best disciples and detained several others such as His Eminence Seyyed Zafe Hakim, son of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohsin Hakim, who was given a life sentence by the well-known courts. It was also this government which, when the Iranian revolution reached its peak, yielded to the pressure of world tyranny and expelled Ayatollah Khomeyni from Iraq.

This time also, their designs will backfire. We still recall how the shah dug his own grave. We have seen many such examples during the past 15 years in the life of our revolution.

The Iraqi Ba'thist Government has opened fire on the Muslim Iraqi people to suppress their opposition, cut out their tongues and isolate them so as to cover up its detestable crimes against the sanctity of holy places. The Iraqi Government forgets that every drop of blood from every martyr will produce 1,000 guerrillas.

The beginning of the Iraqi Islamic revolution is another step on the path of leading the subdued people. We congratulate our brothers, the Muslim Iraqi people, on this genuine uprising.

PUBLIC FIGURES 'ASTONISHED' AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DELAY

ID130957 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jun 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed report on 10 June Tehran statements to AYANDEGAN by various Iranian figures at meeting on political situation]

[Text] Abdolkarim Lahiji, deputy chairman of the Iranian Organization for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights, member of the executive board of the Iran Bar Association and court advocate:

If for reasons of expediency the government deems it essential to establish the constituent assembly, such expediency is unsatisfying, since basically one of the problems that the people face in regard to our government is always to these expediencies. In my view, the most important expediency is the trust which a people place in a government. A government which from its first day in office was to approve the constitution has spent nearly 4 months announcing over and over again and again that it will establish the constituent assembly, and has even asked me to prepare the legal draft for the establishment of a constituent assembly, which I gave to the minister of state in the draft plans of the revolution a month ago. And many sessions were held at the Ministry of the Interior to study how the constituent assembly should be formed.

At a time when huge sections of the people were asking about the substance of the Islamic Republic, the answer would be given that the substance of the Islamic Republic would be determined by the constitution, and since the constitution would be endorsed by the representatives of the people, consequently the people would take part democratically in the drafting and endorsement of the constitution. The government's change of views and method 4 months after the revolution will lead to a loss in the people's confidence in what is said, in what is promised and in the government's programs; this is the biggest danger to every movement and every revolution, a danger which will produce discouragement, incredulity and apathy among the people and will then pave the way for any kind of coup d'etat and counterrevolution. I am strongly opposed to the substitution of an "information council" or any other "council" in place of a constituent assembly, and I consider this to the benefit neither of the people nor of the revolution.

Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front:

Under no circumstances can I agree to the view expressed by [minister for revolutionary affairs] Dr Sahabi. It is the representatives of the people who brought about the revolution who should write the constitution for the new order, in conformity with the spirit of the movement and the revolution.

A constitution prepared only by experts and later submitted to referendum is something which dictators have always imposed. Those who really support a national government in the real sense do not agree with this method of endorsing the constitution and do not approve it. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, from the moment he came to Tehran, has given the people the good tidings of the establishment of the constituent assembly, and everyone expects this promise to be kept. If the government is unable to establish the constituent assembly, and everyone expects this promise to be kept. If the government is unable to establish the constituent assembly, we must conclude that it will be unable to hold elections to the national consultative assembly, and then it is not clear what kind of government, based on the rule of the people, we could have.

Naser Pakdaman, university professor:

Dr Sahabi's remarks that day concerning the constituent assembly were astonishing, and I must say that I personally find them most regrettable. How can you suddenly write off the constituent assembly? The drafting of the constitution is a fundamental and crucial task, requiring discussion and debate. The people must choose their representatives freely, and these representatives must set about the job of drafting the constitution and then submit the draft text to public opinion for endorsement. Let people say that it will take a long time. I would answer: Why the hurry? I repeat: This is not the first time in the world that a community has drafted a constitution, nor will it be the last. In similar circumstances in other countries, the drafting and endorsement of the constitution did not take place in the twinkling of an eye. This kind of work takes time.

They speak of a "consultative board" consisting of university professors, lawyers, informed persons and so forth who are to sit and give their views on the constitution. It is indicated that this group should be compact and not exceed 30 or 40 members.

The amazing point is that if these professors, lawyers and well-informed persons are qualified, then why have they not played a part before in their own affairs, in the university, the justice department and so forth. And if they are not qualified to make decisions with regard to their own affairs, how is it that they are able to pass opinions on the constitution? The only method by which the constitution should be drafted is by means of a constituent assembly, and any other way will pervert the revolution. We demand the constituent assembly:

Mr Dameghani, member of the executive board of the Human Rights Organization:

The constituent assembly is a social necessity, to enable the people to express their views precisely and to confer legality on this expression of views. Certainly the constituent assembly must be set up, moreover, as regards the number of members, it should have representation in proportion to the size of the electorate. A maximum of 200,000 persons must elect one representative, and not 1 million people one representative. Anything other than this smacks of "appointment" and is incompatible with democracy. In a democratic community election and not appointment is the right thing.

Naser Katuzian, professor of law:

I do not think that the number of persons in the constituent assembly is the main point. What is important is this: The constitution should be studied by the finest persons, those possessing scientific ability; as for the Majlis being consultative in character, this is wrong. In my view the most select persons should take part in the constituent assembly, but in such a way that there is no proliferation in the number of members, because this would impede speedy action and decision-making.

CALL OF MUSLIM REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY ANSWERED

LD140823 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Text] The call by the Muslim Republican People's Party for a rally to establish vigilance over freedom and the aims of the revolution was received favorably by political and social groups. The texts of the announcements from the groups follow:

The Organization for the Defense of Freedom of the Press invites those who favor the free dissemination of ideas and of the press to attend a march on Friday 25 Khordad [15 Jun] organized by the Muslim Republican People's Party of Iran. It will be held to announce the coordination of liberals in supporting the gains and aims of the revolution as well as the struggle against repression and censorship.

In approving the liberal movement of the Muslim Republican People's Party of Iran, the Organization for the Defense of Freedom of the Press asks all religious, national, liberal and antireactionary political groups to assist this organization in opposing the bill for the press law which threatens the fundamental freedoms of our nation and to demand that the Provisional Government of the Islamic revolution of Iran cancel this bill.

The radical movement of Iran announced its position with regard to the revolution of Iran, saying that it had throughout its struggle followed without deviation the path leading to the achievement of national government and the establishment of freedom. [paragraph continues]

Now that the people of Iran have announced their decision concerning the establishment of an Islamic Republic in the referendum, the radical movement of Iran, stressing the views previously announced, insists that the only way to draft the constitution in a manner acceptable to the people of Iran is through the establishment of the constituent assembly, composed of the representatives chosen by the people of Iran. In this historic opportunity, relying on the view formerly announced by Imam Khomeyni leader of the revolution and also having regard for the views of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, and in accordance with its own original policy, the radical movement will take part in the march on Friday 25 Khordad.

Four months after the revolution, the Iranian nation was expecting Bazargan's government to set up the constituent assembly and draft the constitution just as promised, and just as Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and other ayatollahs have stressed several times.

There has recent been some talk by irresponsible persons rejecting the constituent assembly. This is not the wish of all the nation, nor is it for the good of the revolution or its leadership.

Parties, builds and political groups have also announced their views on this topic, as follows:

The Tehran Shopkeepers Guild, just as they actively participated in the struggle during the period of the revolution, out of national and religious duty announce their participation in solidarity with those forces demanding the establishment of a constituent assembly, and ask all the people of Tehran to take part in the march on Friday 25 Khordad, the program for which is being drafted by the executive committee of the organizers of the march.

[Signed] The Liaison Council of the Tehran Shopkeepers Guild.

The TUFAN Marxist-Leninist Organisation responds positively to the call by the Muslim Republican People's Party of Iran for cooperation and unanimity among all the forces of the people in the construction of a flourishing, free, independent and united Iran. We hereby announce that to clarify and strengthen the principles of the revolution, which are in great danger of being destroyed, and also to oppose any form of monopoly, this party strongly supports the points listed in the call for demonstrations on Friday and we invite everyone to take part.

[Signed] The TUFAN Marxism-Leninist Organization

In an announcement, the Republican Party's Committee for Publications and Publicity approved the rally by the Muslim Republican People's Party of Iran and stressed the great importance of establishing of a free platform rally. In the announcement by this party, the following appeared:

Now is certainly the right time for all existing groups to take part, with good will and humility, in the construction of a healthy political atmosphere. The establishment of powerful political parties with religious and informed persons is enshrined in the prestige and stability of every country. To attain this aim, now that the opportunity is available, the mobilization of all the people seems necessary. Holding rallies in which parties and groups take part encourages the people's meetings and produces mutual understanding and cooperation.

LEADERS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

TA121439 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Tehran 12 Jun (AA)--From AA special correspondent--Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun called on Iran's religious leaders Ayatollah Khomeyni and Shari'at-Madari Monday before ending his 4-day official visit to Iran.

Khomeyni said during his talks with Okcun that Iran had been exploited and had become a tool of foreign propaganda for years. The new regime's ultimate goal was not economic development, but attainment of true Islamic culture, he added. Khomeyni believed governments should stand by their people.

Okcun agreed with the ayatollah's comment, and said the governors and the governed could come together by following democratic principles. Okcun believed Turkey and Iran, which have a common historic and cultural heritage, could make best use of the potential in the region for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Eldest Shi'ite leader Shari'at-Madari, during his hourlong interview with Okcun, expressed the importance Iran attaches to relations with Turkey. Iran favored cooperation with Turkey based on solid foundations, he added. Shari'at-Madari added, by combining potentials the two countries could do a lot for their people. We should not forget all Muslims are one. The Shi'ite-Sunni distinction must be removed. Certain foreign powers are provoking ethnic differences. Sectarian differences should not be exploited, he said.

He announced Iran was appointing a representative to Istanbul where there is a sizeable Iranian colony.

Gunduz Okcun agreed it was necessary to end the Sunni-Shi'ite distinction. He noted the Turkish Republic makes no distinction between sects, and that all should be equal before the law and God.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON REBEL UNREST IN AFGHANISTAN

JN131913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A communique issued by the Afghan Jamiat Islami and published in one of the Pakistani papers says that sanguinary battles are raging in the Afghan Province of (Sardan) and that an unknown number of Afghans have been killed in these battles. The communique says that Muslim revolutionaries seized 50 tanks and 150 army trucks and captured 890 progovernment soldiers.

A top Western diplomat in Moscow has stated that from the Soviet Union's viewpoint the situation in Afghanistan is most disturbing. Referring the failure of U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia, some observers describe Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as similar to U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH has quoted Borhanoddin Rabbani, one of Afghan's religious leaders, as saying that the struggling Islamic forces in Afghanistan are now 10 km from Kabul. He added that only five of all the Afghan provinces are still under the control of the Taraki regime. He said that 24 of the 29 Afghan provinces are now under the control of the Afghan Islamic forces.

AFP reports that the Muslim Afghan forces have killed 1,000 Afghan army soldiers and Soviet experts.

The agency quotes the Muslim forces, which are determined to overthrow the regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki, as saying that they have killed many members of the ruling Afghan People's Party, which is a communist party, and burned the houses of several well-known communists.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTER SPEAKS ON PRESS BILL

LD121824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon, a number of representatives from the press met with Naser Minachi, the minister of national guidance, and discussed the draft of the press bill. At the end of this meeting, Naser Minachi, the minister of national guidance, gave an interview to PARS. He said:

As the representatives of the press were unanimous about the need for a legal press bill, it was decided that, in order to remove the defects of the draft of the press bill and also to investigate and study the recommendations, a council should be formed composed of the representatives of the press, the Writers' Syndicate, the Council of Jurists and Lawyers, the Human Rights Association and the Ministry of Justice. It was also decided that this council should meet in the Ministry of National Guidance where it can carefully study the draft of the press bill and, after the necessary corrections, present it to the government to be approved in that form to be made a legal bill.

He added: We expect all the writers and officials of the press, and also other strata of the people, to pass on to us their criticisms and their corrective recommendations. Naser Minachi said: We did not publish the press bill for show. Our intention was to receive the views of the public and to prepare a complete and well-defined press bill so that we can achieve what is in the interest of the public honor and not just in our own interest. If the reputation of one member of this society is damaged by the press and we do not have a law to regulate it, what person can defend the injured person against malicious accusations and at what price can the damaged reputation of the maligned person be restored? This is where the press bill can defend the rights of the individuals and of organizations against this tyranny and oppression.

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS CORPS SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED

LD111502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The spokesman of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps announced in an interview with our correspondent that in accordance with a program under consideration, the activities of the guards corps will be expanded. He said: On the basis of the constitution of this corps, our relationship with the government does not allow restrictions on the independence of the corps (?merely) because of financial dependence on the government. If we feel the possibility of this independence being restricted, we will cut off our relationship with the government. Our correspondent Majtaba Jabal-Ameli has interviewed the Guards Corps spokesman on this:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] Could you inform our listeners about the need which brought about the Guards Corps?

[Answer] I imagine that the need for the creation of the Revolutionary Guards Corps would be clear to all. Nevertheless, I shall what I can do on this subject within this short time.

The principal aim of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, as implied by its name, is to safeguard the revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and [words indistinct] and the approval of the Revolutionary Council. History makes this clear in all periods.

Especially when we look at our history, we see that after the revolution is carried out, the second stage is to safeguard the revolution, and it has been observed that deviations have taken place. In order to prevent such diviations, the Corps has been set up on the order of the Imam and under the supervision of the Revolution Council. God willing, we hope to safeguard the revolution with this aim and meaning in mind, with the help of all the brothers and sisters who are working and will work with the revolution.

[Question] What areas do the Revolutionary Guards cover in their activities?

[Answer] The guards are mainly active in the military field, but they are expanding in the ideological and political field too. The revolution is being safeguarded on all levels, and God willing we hope to expand our programs so that we can supervise all the works that are being carried out in an Islamic society.

[Question] Who is supervising the Corps on the high level? Is it the government or the Revolutionary Council, and, on the whole, how is your relationship with the government?

[Answer] As I pointed out, the Corps is supervised by the Revolutionary Council and this is the explicit order of the Imam, but we consult with the government in all areas in the sense that we assist it when necessary and we receive help when it is necessary. As I said, (?our relationship) with the government is on the level of consultation, but full supervision is exercised by the Revolutionary Council.

[Question] How is the Corps being financed?

[Answer] In accordance with an agreement signed by the council, (?the Corps) and the government, the Corps procures its finances from the government.

[Question] Doesn't this dependence on the government's financial resources mean that the corps is not independent?

[Answer] On the basis of our constitution--as you must have seen or heard, we have a constitution of (?30) articles--[words indistinct] This financial dependence has not been [word indistinct] and whenever it constitutes a barrier or a restriction, we will prevent it immediately.

[Question] How can those who are willing to serve in the Corps start their cooperation with you?

[Answer] This is a big question, but I can say briefly that one of the principles that is important for us which we (?stress) in our program is that a person must be really committed, believe in the revolution, accept the leadership of the imam, must not be self-seeking, [words indistinct] a partisan, must not adhere to a [word indistinct] philosophy, but must want to do the right thing and accept the principle of the revolution.

TEHRAN: IRAN TRYING TO ELIMINATE ROLE OF MIDDLEMEN

LD101755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Iran has signed its first independent agreement for the purchase of meat from Australia. Under the agreement, Australia will deliver 10,000 tons of meat, worth $18.6 million, in five consignments to Iran.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development under secretary, in an interview with a PARS correspondent conforming the report, said: It is the Iranian Government's position to always engage in transactions with foreign countries directly. We are trying to eliminate the role of middlemen in our transactions.

He added: There will be further deals between Iran and other meat-exporting countries. New Zealand, France, East European countries and probably Turkey will be among these countries. In addition, the transactions concluded will incorporate Islamic slaughter principles.

CURFEW IMPOSED ON MOVEMENT IN BORDER ZONE

LD131026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been published by the Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Abadan and Khorramshahr about restricting the movement of the tribes on the border routes: It has been recently observed that a number of opportunists and self-seeking individuals embark on counterrevolutionary acts at night in the border zone and along the border communications lines. In order to identify them and distinguish them from the border-dwelling brothers and sisters who believe and have faith in the Iranian Islamic revolution, all the courageous border-dwelling tribes are hereby informed that movement is prohibited on all the routes that lead to the border from 2100 until 0600. Naturally, persons arrested within the prohibited hours will be turned over to the revolutionary courts. In accordance with the instruction issued to the responsible officials and the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution, this order will be enforced as from Friday, 15 June. In order to safeguard the revolution and consolidate the Iranian Islamic Republic, the dear border dwellers are expected to pay attention to the matter and give the necessary cooperation to the relevant officials. In case they come across persons violating this regulation they should report the matter to the nearest security post immediately.

NVOI COMMENTS ON KORDESTAN PROVINCE AUTONOMY

TA131816 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A Step That Has the Approval of the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In Kordestan a special conference of experts has been convened to appoint representatives to prepare the draft of Kordestan's autonomy in the framework of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The participants in this conference include representatives of most Kordestan towns and also the clergy of this province. The aim of convening this conference is to draw up and prepare a draft regarding the issue of Kordestan's autonomy in the framework of a single Iran, which by its implementation it would make it possible for the people of Kordestan to run their own affairs. Informed observers perceive the importance of convening such a conference, which is a step in peacefully resolving the ethnic problem and recognizing the national rights of minorities residing in our country and this too is not accidental.

Our homeland, Iran, is a multinational country in which various peoples and nations that have their own language, customs, traditions and culture live alongside each other. These peoples and ethnic minorities during all the time when they had to endure all the misfortunes and disasters which were directed at all the Iranian people by the former satanic regime, were also under pressure and oppressed by the former regime regarding their national rights.

The propagandists and loudspeakers of the former regime in the past not only used to refrain from recognizing the national rights of our brothers with regard to language, culture, customs and traditions, but they used to treat them as second and third class citizens of society. In short, these people, at the same time that all the Iranian nation was under the political, economic and social pressure of the Pahlavi regime, also had their national rights trampled. Among the national minorities whose rights were trampled during the satanic Aryamehri regime, one can mention the Kurdish, Azarbaijani, Turkoman, and Arab brothers, who regardless of terror and oppression in the past, always were and still are demanding that their national rights be recognized.

Fortunately with the victory of the national, democratic and Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, in which all nations and ethnic minorities residing in Iran participated effectively, the satanic regime was overthrown. Thus, a ray of hope became apparent for the ethnic minorities that finally their national rights would be recognized. After the revolution's victory, the authorities of the new government placed the issue of resolving the nationalities problem in their program and certain measures were also taken in this respect. However, it must be acknowledged that in resolving this vital issue more speed of action must be shown; because the enemy, namely, those individuals who until yesterday were the main source and agent in disregarding the national rights of ethnic minorities residing in our country, today falsely demonstrate in support of the national rights of these minorities, and at every suitable opportunity by provoking the feelings of our loyal compatriots, and by taking advantage of their pure national sentiments, they muddy the water, and by creating adventurous incidents they aim to cause flareups in a fraternal war in our country thus, weakening the revolutionary government and if possible destroying its gains.

Remnants of the former regime, SAVAKists and also leftists and left-leaning Maoist groupings, all of whom are directed by U.S. imperialism and the CIA, want by creating chaos, disturbances and bloodshed to implement the evil schemes of their masters.

All are aware that the lackey and deposed shah always indicated that his evil presence was the fundamental basis for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, and claimed that if he left Iran and the monarchy was terminated in Iran, the country would be divided. Now, in spite of that idle talk, it has been proven that Iran can last without the monarchistic regime and tread the path of progress and growth; and in Iran, the people of the country regardless of whether they are Persian and Arab, Kurd and Azarbaijani, Turkoman and so on, are concerned about the territorial integrity of their homeland; namely, the Iranian Islamic Republic, and will not refrain from sacrificing their lives for it.

The recognition of the national rights of minorities in the framework of the Iranian Republic has been reaffirmed by the leaders of the revolution, especially His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, and also by the great struggler His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. It is the urgent and crucial duty of the provisional revolutionary government to view this issue with dignity and firmness, and to speed up its resolution.

The government must, as the leaders of the revolution repeatedly declared, take the initial step in recognizing the national rights of our brothers, the ethnic minorities residing in Iran, and carry out its promises by taking effective measures. Only through decisive and persistent measures can the intrigues and conspiracies of the enemies of Iran be foiled and the foundation for building a free, united and democratic Iran be laid.

The measure carried out with regard to reviewing and preparing the draft for the autonomy of our Kurdish brothers is a measure supported by the people and can be the beginning of persistent and decisive measures connected to resolving the problem of recognizing the rights of national minorities in our homeland.

AFGHANISTAN

INDIAN PAPER: KABUL CLAIMS VICTORY OVER 'PAKISTAN MILITIA'

BK140348 Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 5 BK

[Text] A large quantity of arms and ammunition have been recovered by Afghanistan in the fighting between its forces and the Pakistani 'militia,' according to Radio Kabul, reports UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA].

Some persons were stated to have been captured by the Afghan authorities in the border fighting and they were quoted as having said that they had been trained by "Pakistani experts and those from other countries." According to the radio, they were supplied "weapons and explosives by China, Pakistan and the U.S."

Afghanistan and Pakistan had early this week accused each other of border violations and interference in their internal affairs.

The radio said that in the border fighting between Afghan troops and Pakistani "militia" on three fronts, the "aggressors" were given a "good beating."

Meanwhile, the ulema (religious leaders) of the Khyber Agency were stated to have said in a statement that the Baluchis and Pakhtuns would never allow anyone to use their territory for "subversive or aggressive activities against Afghanistan." They expressed faith in Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki and said they wanted a settlement of the issue relating to Baluchis and Pakhtuns through peaceful negotiations with Pakistan.

HUNGARIAN REPORTER INTERVIEWS WALLI, DOST

LD132350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to PRAVDA, the USSR will not abandon the Afghan people, who have the right to decide their own future. Here is a report by Miklos Keleti:

[Keleti] Along the border in Pakistan the camps are multiplying like mushrooms. Guns and training are given here to those who have come from the other side of the border and are facing the Afghan revolution. Do the armed men thrown back on the border endanger the survival of the progressive regime? I put this question to Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister of Afghanistan:

[Walli--begin recording in English, fading to Hungarian translation] Actually we are now fighting against world imperialism. We have many problems, but bascially I am optimistic. There is in fact no internal basis to the subversive activity. The Western press writes that there are tens of thousands of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Well, a part of these people really are refugees; they are members of the overthrown feudal class. But this is a necessary corollary of the revolution. The other, considerably larger, group is not persecuted. It consists of simple shepherds, nomads who live a life of wandering and never care what side of the border they happen to be on. Of course, the chief problems are caused by the fact that the forces which rise up against us are supported not only by Pakistan, but also by much more influential powers. [end recording]

[Keleti] Speaking on the same issue, this is what Shah Mohammad Dost, deputy foreign minister of Afghanistan had to say:

[Dost--begin recording in English or Pushtu, fading to Hungarian translation] Many people have joined forces in the interest of throttling our revolution. The United States, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and China represent a fairly significant political, financial and military force. The propaganda of reactionary Islamic circles aimed against us is an important factor. But if I look at this from the other side, the force represented by our friends is not smaller; in fact, the socialist world, and above all our northern neighbor, the USSR, stands on our side. The offer of multilateral assistance is also a guarantee that in the future our revolution, despite all the difficulties, will go on developing successfully. [end recording]

[Keleti] The signs of Soviet assistance can indeed be seen at every step in Kabul. In all the ministries I visited, I met Soviet advisers everywhere. Along the road that leads to the airport a special colony has been built for the Soviet experts. It is true that this quarter of Kabul was built years ago, for the former regimes also had good relations with the USSR. The Soviet connection can also be felt in the little things of everyday life. It often happened that in the bazaar, this or that seller would offer his wares in the Russian language.

But on a serious level, I also saw a fair number of Soviet-made military helicopters at Kabul Airport. Now, when Afghanistan has to face ever stronger outside intervention, Soviet aid, on this level, has become of vital importance.

INDIA

DELHI: BREZHNEV TO VISIT LATE 1979, EARLY 1980

BK131556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] According to a UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] report, Soviet President Brezhnev will pay a visit to India later this year or early next year. The agency message adds that Mr Brezhnev is likely to be accompanied by a high-level team of economic experts.

USSR AGREES TO CONSIDER HEAVY WATER, CRUDE SUPPLIES

BK131600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union is understood to have agreed in principle to India's request for fresh supply of heavy water for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant. It is also understood to have agreed to consider supplying of additional crude to the extent of 3 million tons a year.

The AIR [All-India Radio] special correspondent, (Anant Charlu), accompanying the prime minister says these are among the important results of the 90-minute personal talk between Mr Desai and Mr Brezhnev in Moscow yesterday. The exact quantity of oil to be supplied will be decided after the Soviet Government goes into the price structure and other details.

Our correspondent says Mr Brezhnev is also understood to have told Mr Desai that he will take up the West Asia question with the United States president, Mr Carter, when they meet in Vienna.

Both Mr Brezhnev and Mr Desai are understood to have agreed that the best forum to solve problems will be periodical meetings between the Indian and Soviet leaders at the highest level.

SCIENTIST CALLS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES AGAINST SKYLAB

BK140949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Indian space researcher Prof R.S. Srivastava has suggested civil defense measures in the areas where the disintegrated American Skylab debris are likely to fall next month. He warned the people not to watch the burning debris as they fall with naked eyes which may cause color blindness because of the ultraviolet rays.

SPECIAL COURTS TAKE ACTIONS IN GANDHI, SHUKLA CASES

BK140947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, the special court judge, Mr Justice M.S. Joshi, today issued summons to Mr V.C. Shukla, former information and broadcasting minister, to appear on the 9 of next month in the posters case.

The special court of Mr Justice Mangi Lal Jain today fixed the 27th of this month for hearing further arguments on why the delay in starting prosecution of Mrs Indira Gandhi and others in the Maruti case should be condoned.

PAKISTAN

KAMPUCHEA'S IENG SARY VISITS EN ROUTE TO BEIJING

BK121724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and [minister] in charge of foreign affairs of the Democratic Kampuchea, Mr Ieng Sary, arrived in Karachi this afternoon from Colombo for a short stay. He was received at the airport by the chief secretary of Sind and officials of the Foreign Office. Tomorrow the Kampuchean deputy foreign minister will call on the governor of Sind, Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi. Later he will meet the adviser to the president on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi. Before leaving for Beijing in the evening, he will lay a floral wreath at the mazar [mausoleum] of Qaide Azam.

Meeting With Agha Shahi

BK131028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and [minister] in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr Ieng Sary, met the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, in Karachi this morning and held discussions with him and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Later, the adviser hosted a luncheon in honor of the distinguished guest.

Earlier the deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea called on the Sind governor, Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi. He also visited the mazar [mausoleum] of the Qaide Azam where he laid a floral wreath.

Departure for Beijing

OW132132 Hong Kong AFP in English 2051 GMT 13 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Karachi, June 13 (AFP)--The visiting deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Ieng Sary, today conferred here with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on matters of mutual interest. Mr Ieng Sary later left for Beijing after a day's stay in the city.

1,300 AFGHAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN FIRST WEEK OF JUNE

BK131636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Another 1,300 Afghan refugees crossed into the Frontier Province during the first week of this month because of the disturbed situation in Afghanistan. This raises the total number of Afghan refugees in the northwestern province to 58,228.

A Radio Pakistan representative says: Despite the burden on its economy the Pakistan Government is providing asylum to Afghan refugees purely on humanitarian considerations. A large number of them have sought refuge with their relatives while the rest of them have been accommodated in refugee camps. The authorities are providing them food and medical facilities. While mitigating their sufferings, the Pakistan Government only desires an end to the influx of Afghan refugees. It hopes that the return of normalcy in Afghanistan would enable these people to return to their homes.

During their stay in Pakistan, the Afghan refugees have been strictly prohibited from any political activity.

SOME 17,000 NON-BANGLADESHIS TO BE BROUGHT IN

BK091026 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Jn 79 BK

[Text] About 17,000 non-Bangladeshis are to be moved soon by sea and air from Bangladesh to Pakistan under a plan worked out between the two countries. They have been left out of a mass airlift of about 120,000 people initiated in 1974 between the two states.

A UN spokesman has said in Geneva that the UN high commissioner for refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross have worked out the plan for transport, which is expected to begin later this month.

CANADA'S DECISION TO SHIFT EMBASSY IN ISRAEL PROTESTED

BK131630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has lodged a strong protest to Canada over its decision to shift its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Canadian charge d'affaires was called to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this morning and told that Pakistan viewed the Canadian decision with grave concern and believes that it will have a strong reaction among one billion Muslims.

Pakistan is the first country since the recently concluded Islamic conference to ask that the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat protest to Canada on behalf of its 42 members. The secretary general has acted on this suggestion and strong protests have been lodged with the Canadian Government by several Muslim countries.

AGHA SHAHI SAYS NO PLANS TO MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK090357 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi has said there should be no cause for worry for any country about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. Mr Shahi, now in Colombo in connection with the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting, said Pakistan has no program to manufacture nuclear weapons. He said reports to this effect were only Western propaganda against the introduction of the Islamic order in Pakistan.